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VOL XXV No 235 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

'Summon Parliament Immediately'

British Opposition Demand

Sino-Japanese Crisis Sequel

LETTER TO PREMIER

LONDON, October 4.

The Prime Minister has received a letter from the Leader of the Opposition requesting the immediate summoning of Parliament to discuss the Sino-Japanese situation but it is believed in political circles that Government is not likely to accede to the request and Parliament may not meet before October 21 although it may agree to a Foreign Affairs debate on that date and postpone the prorogation ceremony until the next day.—Reuter's Special.

Japanese Govt. In Peiping-Tientsin Areas

PEIPING, October 4.

It is understood that Japanese military authorities have completed arrangements to establish a new Government in the Peiping and Tientsin areas, hitherto administered by two separate so-called peace preservation commissions established in August under the Japanese with Chinese personnel.

The Japanese have now nominated two members from each commission to form a joint commission with jurisdiction over both Peiping and Tientsin areas.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS!

British Labour Party Denounces Aggression In China

BOURNEMOUTH, Oct. 4.

The Labour Farty at their annual conference unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing the Japanese attacks on China and demanding a boycott of Japanese goods.—Reuter.

LINK ARMS WITH LEAGUE IDEAL

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

In the present grim situation, Britain must be powerfully armed declared Dr. Hugh Dalton, presiding over the annual conference of the Labour Party at Bournemouth. Otherwise, we run immediate and immeasurable risks and the Labour Government coming into power would be in danger of humiliations, intimidations and acts of intolerable intervention in our national affairs, but arms must be linked with the League ideal of collective security, courageously applied against aggression and also with a sincere offer to take stock of the world's wealth and establish equal opportunities for all nations to share therein, on the condition that the nations should agree to peaceful settlement of dispute and reduction of armaments.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OCCUPY LOTIEN-LIUHANG HIGHWAY

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4.

The Chinese admit that the Japanese have occupied the Lotien-Liuhang highway, part of the iron belt of fortifications to the north of Shanghai, after a very bitter fighting, but they claim that they retired only a short distance. There were heavy casualties on both sides Heavy artillery duel continued throughout the day and Chinese guns pounded on the Japanese rear. At Yangtsepoo a shell hit the bows of a Japanese transport.—Reuter.

CHINESE COUNTER OFFENSIVE

NANKING, Oct. 3.

It is admitted here that reports from the North throughout the week were very depressing, but it is stated that more optimistic reports are coming to-day.

IT IS CLAIMED THAT CHINESE ON THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY HAVE LAUNCHED A SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-OFFENSIVE, REACHING A POINT HALF WAY BETWEEN TSANGCHOW AND POTOW, AND ENCIRCLING A THOUSAND JAPANESE. THE CHINESE IN SHANSI ARE HOLDING A LINE ALONG THE MOUNTAINS, WHILE THE FORMER CHINESE REDS ARE HARASSING THE JAPANESE REAR.

Heavy Chinese reinforcements are rushing to Shansi and are expected to reach the front line in 48 hours There is confusion regarding the distribution of troops on the Peking-Hankow Railway, but General Chiang-Kai-Shek has sent Chief Staff General Chenchie to supervise the reorganisation of defences, and fresh reinforcements are proceeding thither

The Chinese air defences are being strengthened and many military bases are nearing completion A greater number of anti-aircraft guns have been distributed to various points while a large number of pursuit 'planes are now concentrated on strategic places, ready to give battle.—Reuter.

GRANT TO FIGHT EPIDEMICS IN CHINA

GENEVA, Oct. 4.

The Budget Committee has approved a proposal to grant £100,000 to fight epidemics in China

Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot gave Britain's support.

Sir Denys Bray on behalf of India said that the Indian people were deeply moved by the plight of the Chinese people. If the Assembly adjourned without giving definite help to China, the feelings of the Indian people would be outraged.—Reuter.

Gandhiji To Preside

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Ministers Of Provinces And States Invited To Attend

WARDHA, Oct. 4.

Mr. Bhausaheb Lawate of Poona, discussed the prohibition scheme yesterday and to-day with Gandhiji.

Education Ministers of the various provinces as well as the education ministers of prominent states have been invited to the All-India Educational Conference which will be presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Dr. B. C. Roy who returned from Europe by M. V. Victoria on Monday. Dr. Roy paid a visit to Egypt and Palestine a few days back and had interviews with the Grand Mufti.

China-India Committee Formed In London

PLANS FOR EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, October 4.

An enthusiastic and well-attended meeting of Indians held last night at the Taj Mahal Restaurant under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mulkraj Anand formed the China-India Committee to render all possible moral and material assistance to China and arranged for effective boycott of Japanese goods.

The speakers attacking Japanese aggression included Sahebzada Mahmood, Mr. Krishna Menon, Mr. Rajni Patel, Mr. Kumar Mangalam, Mr. Kalelkar, Doctors Vakil, Bhat, Dutt, Vicramsingh and Miss Sobani.

A sum of thirty-five pounds was collected at the end of the meeting for China Fund.

China Thanks Jawahar

Initiating China Day In India Appreciated

The Chairman of the Federation of Chinese Civic Associations and the President of the Chinese Workers Federation in a cable from Shanghai addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru say, "Chinese people appreciate deeply your initiative in organising meetings in India for enlisting sympathy and support for China in her present struggle against Japanese aggression, and urging boycott of Japanese goods.

"We wish to express to you our best wishes and gratitude for your noble effort in defending peace and international justice."—A.P.

WALLED CITY OF TEHCHOW CAPTURED

PEIPING, Oct. 4.

Continuing their advance into Shantung, the Japanese troops this afternoon captured the walled city of Tehchow, about 15 miles within the border, after two days fighting, according to a Japanese military announcement.

After the Japanese penetrated into defences to the north of Tehchow, the Chinese abandoned the city and retreated to the south.

The Japanese also announce that a Mongol force from Chahar has occupied Pailingmiao in northern Suiyuan, and is now advancing towards Kweithua, the capital of Suiyuan.—Reuter.

Wounded Ambassador On Convalescent Cruise

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4.

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen left for Hongkong aboard "Falmouth" en route to the Dutch East Indies for a convalescent cruise.—Reuter.

Industrial Peace Move

Bombay Govt.'s Invitation To Leaders Of Textile Workers

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

A determined effort to restore industrial peace in the presidency, particularly the city, is in the anvil of the Bombay Government's immediate programme.

In this connection, the "United Press' understands that Mr. Deshpande, Assistant Labour Officer of the Bombay Government, has invited accredited leaders of the city textile workers to meet Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to Government, in the Secretariat this week. The following, among other questions, will be discussed at this conference:

1. Existing wages, 2. Cut in wages since, 1932, 3. Hours of work, 4. What is the living wage that workers require, 5. Recognition of Unions, 6. Under what circumstances Government would take cognizance of strikes, 7. Arbitration and how far the report of an Arbitration should be binding on the parties concerned and Government's position in the matter.

A prominent official told the "United Press' that they were encouraged by the favourable reception given to the committee of inquiry which the Government proposed to appoint to investigate the wage cut and allied matters concerning textile industry.

A prominent leader of the city textile workers who is invited to this Conference said that he would insist upon the release of all Labour leaders still in jail and recognition of their Unions. "That", he added, "is the essential condition of industrial peace."—United Press.

HINDU-SIKH DISPUTE

Khan Saheb's Appeal To Committee To Come To Settlement

PESHAWAR, Oct. 4.

Dr. Khan Saheb, Prime Minister of the Frontier Province, in a press statement says:

"Soon after my arrival here, I summoned both the parties to the present deplorable Hindu-Sikh dispute with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement. They met on the 2nd instant. I explained to them that the present was a peoples' representative Government; and therefore both the parties should help the Government and not create difficulties in its way. They should adopt a conciliatory attitude to find out some satisfactory solution. I told them that under the present democratic Government, every community, while abiding by its religious tenets, should also live peacefully with other communities.

"A committee, consisting of six Hindus, six Akali Sikhs and three Sanatani Sikhs was selected for the purpose. The Committee met at the Secretariat on the 3rd instant, and discussed the matter in a separate room, and desired to meet me again on the evening of the 4th. I appealed to them again to arrive at an amicable settlement and hoped that the unfortunate dispute would end soon in the interest of the province.

"If they unfortunately fail to reach a settlement, I will have to approach the public and impress on it the necessity of maintaining peace at any cost."—A. P.

"RELEASE SURAT RIOT PRISONERS"

Munshi Assures Sympathetic Consideration To Deputation's Appeal

POONA, Oct. 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, along with the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, listened to a deputation consisting of Sardar Meermasud Alamkhan, Nawab of Belha, Mr. A. Singapuri, M.L.A., Khan Bahadur Alibaakza, and others representing the Surat Muslim Society, who asked for the release of three prisoners; Kadarmian now in Sabarmati Jail, Gorumian in Yervada Jail, and Kalumia in Ahmedabad Central Prison, serving out their life sentences.

The deputationists pleaded that these prisoners were victims of an accidental frenzy that occurred during the Surat Riots of 1928. They had already undergone a very long term of imprisonment, and now the best part of their youth had already been wasted. It was expected that they would live a peaceful and good life. These prisoners were willing to give an undertaking to adhere to the principle of non-violence.

Mr. Munshi, in reply pointed out that it was difficult for the Government to consider cases arising out of communal riots, as still both the communities had not given up the uncivilised method of settling their differences by resorting to violence. Since, however, the Surat Muslim Society was very keen on the question, and had assured him that both the communities in Surat were on very friendly terms, and desired to cement their friendliness, he would look into the question sympathetically.—A. P.

Grand Mufti Asks Arabs To Resume Work

JERUSALEM, Oct. 4.

The Grand Mufti has issued a proclamation from his self-imposed imprisonment in the Mosque of Omar urging the Arabs to return to work.—Reuter.

Making Prohibition Pay Its Way

SCHEMES BEFORE BOMBAY GOVT.

New Use For Distilleries: Excise Ministers' Conference Plans

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, October 4.

The Government of Bombay, who announced that their ambition is to have complete prohibition in the Presidency within three years and have already selected some areas for experiments are now busily engaged in finding out ways and means of making good the loss of revenue by making the Bombay Presidency "dry".

To Make Good The Loss

I understand that the Minister-in-Charge of Excise is considering several schemes by which the present product and labour could be better utilised for the benefit of the State and the people.

The gross income of the Government of Bombay through the Excise Department is three crores and twelve lakhs and the maintenance of the Excise staff takes away about forty lakhs a year, leaving a net gain of rupees two crores and seventy-three lakhs to the Government. With the introduction of complete Prohibition, the income will be completely wiped out and the expenditure of forty lakhs would rise three times Thus Government would have to make good at least four crores of rupees.

PLANS BEFORE CABINET.

Enquiries made go to show that instructions would soon be issued to the Director of Industries, under whom there is a special Research Department working, to find out how best liquor could be made use of, for purposes, other than drink. It appears that there are several schemes before the Ministry, all of which are under consideration of the Government and experiments would be conducted to find out, which particular scheme would be profitable for the Government.

A fairly good amount of acetic acid is consumed in the Presidency and it appears that good acetic acid could be produced through liquor. But it has to be found out whether production of acetic acid would be profitable or would land the Government in further loss. Research in the direction will soon be undertaken.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Acetone is another product, which could be produced from liquor. As a matter of fact the present distillery at Nasik was used for manufacture of acetone during the war. It has been suggested that it should be reconverted to manufacture of acetone, which is very badly needed. It is mainly used for the manufacture of explosives. The Government distillery at Nasik, may soon be converted to manufacture acetone as also artificial silk. Other products could also be manufactured from liquor, at Nasik including commercial alcohol.

The most important scheme that is engaging the attention of the Government is conversion of liquor into motor spirit. It is stated that this spirit could be mixed with petrol and could be used for running of cars. Cars could be run on alcoholic motor spirit alone but the machinery would have to be different. It is at present not known as to what would be the cost of manufacture of motor spirit through liquor.

SUBSIDY TO BE GIVEN.

After the Industries Department have completed their research and submitted their report to the Minister in charge, the Government of Bombay propose, I am told, to encourage any company that comes forward to manufacture products out of liquor, with a guarantee of Government help if necessary.

LOSS WILL BE MADE UP.

I am reliably informed that the income through these manufactures to the Government would make up and most probably exceed the loss that might be incurred through prohibition.

In this connection it is proposed that a Conference of all the Congress Ministers in charge of Excise in the seven Provinces should meet to chalk out a common programme for all the provinces, with no possibility of overlapping of the manufactured products from liquor in the different Provinces. It is likely that the Conference will come off sometime in December and the Ministers will meet at Madras.

FOR SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION

Co-operation Of Public, Police & Revenue Officials Necessary Says "C. R."

SALEM, Oct. 4.

The Government would no longer stand like a thief between the poor man's cash and his home by running toddy shops, declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier of Madras, addressing a huge gathering in Paparapatti village in Salem district, where he arrived this morning in the course of his tour.

Earlier, the Premier and his colleagues addressed a public meeting at Dharmapur. One of the addresses presented to the Premier referred to the past struggle of the Congress with the Police and other authorities of the Government.

The Premier replying, warned that the people should no longer harp on the past history, as it would certainly affect the success of the schemes undertaken by the Government. At the present moment, the co-operation of the police, revenue officials and the public was absolutely essential for the success of the prohibition programme.

A reference to the beating of Congress by the Police in the past would not help the Government. It was the beating by the police that had placed Congressmen in office now. Congressmen would be grateful to the police and would worship jails. The suffering undergone by them was voluntary, and no complaints should be made. —A. P.

Foreign Airmen To Be Court-Martialled

SALAMANCA, Oct. 4.

Marquis Delmerito, a Lieutenant in the insurgent Air Force, will be the prisoner's friend at the court-martial of the American airman, Harold Dahl, who will be tried together with three Russian airmen on the charge of taking arms against the "Spanish nation." Dahl shot down a flying Government 'plane in July. Death penalty or life imprisonment is regarded as likely.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted a cultured girl for a Muslim, well placed in life. Please write Box No. 9135 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted representatives throughout India to sell radios on Hire Purchase. Apply Post Box 466, Bombay. (9162)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers; Overseers, through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (9161)

Wanted immediately Stockists and Agents all over India to our "Dutch Drops" Waaning Tilly Oil famous household remedy. Apply the Eclipse Distributing Agency, Dahanu Road, Thana Dt. (9113)

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Qualified Dentist wants work. Knows Dispensing. Partnership or pay. Write Box No. 9165, "Bombay Chronicle."

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For Sale: Mercedes-Benz type 200—7 Seater Limousine with Glass Partition, DeLuxe Equipment. 1935 Model, perfect condition, very carefully used, run 5,000 miles only, original price Rs. 11,000, now offered at a very low price. Apply Box 9143, "Bombay Chronicle"

156. PRIVATE TUITIONS

Gentleman highly educated in France is prepared to give Lessons in French to students, ladies or gentlemen. Results guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 9133, "Bombay Chronicle".

245. ASTROLOGERS

Follow the advice for Cotton, Gold, Silver, Tata-Defd. Heavy fluctuations. Earn thousands. Fees Rs. 5. Pandit Maheshwar, (Astrologer and Palmist), 344, "Abdul Rehman Building", 2nd floor, Room No. 34, Opp. Plaza Cinema, Dadar. Office hours 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (9149)

251. INSURANCE AGENTS

A well established Indian Insurance Company, with large Capital and Government Security desires Chief Agency connection in Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and other African Territories. Reliable and Influential parties should apply stating Bank or other references and terms to Box No. 6965, "Bombay Chronicle"

316. INVESTMENTS

Wanted persons investing minimum one thousand rupees. Profitable proposition. Substantial return guaranteed. Post Box 25, Sholapur. (9045)

Wanted on Rs. 30 to 150 monthly, ambitious persons who can invest Rs. 1,000 in established business. Box No. 5159, "Bombay Chronicle.

635. RACING TIPSTERS

"How to make racing pay". First book of systems based on purely Indian Racing Rs. 1/8. Post-free. G. L. Chatto, 20, Block, N. C. Circus, New Delhi (9141)

655. HIRE-PURCHASE PLANS

Wanted—Candidates for Houses on Hire Purchase Proprietory Rights Free of Rent or any Interest. The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., Lahore. (9112)

Public Notices.

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Collector of Bombay hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for a 99 years' lease in respect of Plot No. 119, situated at the Junction of Jamshedji Tata and Dinshaw Wacha Roads in Block II and measuring about 2,191 square yards. The tenders should be accompanied by a deposit equal to two years, full ground rent and should reach the Collector on or before 12th October, 1937, 12 Noon.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of Agreement for Lease and the Lease, together with plans and Building Rules can be obtained at the office of the Collector at annas eight per copy.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay
Collector's Office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 29th September, 1937.
(6927)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTIFICATION.

DEBENTURE HOLDERS are informed that the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, has been appointed Agents of the Municipal Corporation for the repayment of the Bombay Improvement Trust 6 1/2 per cent Debenture Loan of 1931 for Rs 30 lakhs DUE ON 1ST NOVEMBER, 1937.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, 1937 and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the aforesaid Bank. Debentures enfaced for payment of interest at Calcutta will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta.

(Sd.) I. H. TAUNTON.
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th September, 1937.
6939.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for printing and supplying Registers of non-attending children in the F and G Wards of the City. The prescribed form of tender and the conditions pertaining thereto may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned in the Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary, Schools Committee and handed over to the Superintendent of Accounts, between 12 and 2 P.M. (B.T.) on Monday, the 11th October, 1937.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Grant Road, Bombay.
2nd October 1937.
6972.

MORVI RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR CRUDE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of about 400 (Four Hundred) Tons of "Diesel Oil" "A" Grade for the calendar year 1938 for free delivery at Morvi Railway Station to be imported Via Navlakhi.

(2). The Tender which may be submitted on the tenderer's own form, should be addressed to the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, superscribed "Tender for Diesel Oil" & accompanied with the detailed specification of the oil offered & Rs. 200 as Earnest Money

(3). Supply should be made in Tenderer's returnable casks. Return Railway freight on empties to be borne by them.

(4). Weight as per measurement made in Power House Tank or as actually ascertained on weighing scale shall have to be accepted by Tenderer and paid for.

(5). Tenders will be received in this office upto 5 P.M. of 23rd October, 1937.

JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY,
Stores Superintendent,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.
Stores Superintendent's Office,
Morvi Dated 2nd October, 1937.
6973.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Water Works Overseer for the Surat Borough Municipality on Rs. 70-3-100 with Rs. 3 cycle allowance. The applicant must have passed the Diploma Course of a College of Civil Engineering and must have at least three years' practical experience in surveying, levelling, plumbing and pipe distribution system. Knowledge of Gujarati is essential.

Applications stating age, caste, previous experience and other qualifications together with testimonials should reach the Chief Officer, on or before 20th October, 1937.

(Sd.) B. B. MALIA,
Municipal Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 2-10-37.
6974.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned proposes to destroy books of account and papers lodged in this office in certain old Insolvencies, particulars whereof are exhibited on the Notice Board of the undersigned's office.

Persons interested in the said Insolvencies and objecting to the destruction of such books and papers should notify to the undersigned their objections, if any, with reasons therefor, on or before the 15th day of October 1937.

Debtors in whose Insolvencies orders of adjudication have been annulled can have the books and papers lodged in their insolvencies returned to them. They should apply for the return thereof on or before the said date

Objections to destruction and claims for return of the said books and papers received after the said date will not be entertained

Destruction of the said books and papers will commence after 15th of October 1937.

Dated this 30th day of September 1937

R. S. BILIMORIA.
Official Assignee of Bombay.
High Court, Bombay
6976.

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A. I. C. C. Foreign Department's World Contact Campaign

Mr. Sekyi, African Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court Gold Coast, West Africa, writes to Rammanohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department, Indian National Congress:—

"Please allow me to tender to your very well-organized and powerful Committee my heartiest congratulations upon the excellent work it is doing in India and for its wide outlook in extending its range of correspondents beyond the physical limits of India. I very carefully read each Newsletter that comes, and afterwards send it on to those of my friends who are not afraid to be in touch with patriotic organizations that are officially discouraged and threatened by European Colonial Governments.

PATRIOTIC TO BACKBONE

"Your Committee is so great and well-established that it does not need the congratulations of smaller bodies like the Gold Coast Aborigines Rights Protection Society, the one national organization in this country that has consistently stood for the protection and proper development of the rights of the various very small States that together constitute the Gold Coast. During the last ten years, repressive legislation, systematically and insidiously expanded by subtle amendments, has tended seriously to impair the solidarity of the said Society but some of us younger men, who are pagan and patriotic to the back-bone, are determined to eradicate the effects of the sinister influence of the doctrines of Christian Missionaries and other classes of imperialists and keep the Society up in the spirit in which our fathers and grandfathers established it. Since, therefore, I am associated with a body in this country, which though less wealthy, is as influential here as your Committee is in India, and is as unpopular with the British Colonial Government here as your Committee is in India, and for the same reasons, you will, I am sure, appreciate the sincerity of my congratulations and thanks, as coming from one really and thoroughly sympathetic.

Rammanohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department, has sent the following reply:—

"I was delighted to read your letter of 14th August. A year ago, Mr. Reginald Bridgeman of London sent me numerous addresses of fellow fighters throughout the world. I have tried to establish close contacts with them and your letter gives me delight, as, I hope, it will mark the beginning of close relations between your country and my country.

'British imperialism has bound a mighty chain of slavery around the world's surface. A hundred thousand of big property owners of Britain find it to their advantage to hold more than one-fourth of the world's population in their bondage. My country suffers from this as much as your country does, and we rise and fall together. The weakening or snapping of a link of this chain either in India or in West Africa is of mutual advantage to both. We, therefore, stand in need of each other's sympathy and solidarity.

"The Indian National Congress and, particularly, the last 17 years of direct action in the cause of freedom have brought about a new life in the country. The Indian National Congress has become the immediate and direct successor to the British in the enjoyment of sovereign political authority. To-day, we are in partial control of certain provincial affairs, such as peasant legislation, police and provincial taxation, but the fight for full freedom has become intenser. We desire separation from the Empire and full control over our army and finances and the Indian people is energetically organizing to achieve these objectives immediately.

We assure you again of our sympathy in your struggle."

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Main Feature Of Insurance Bill

Interests Of Small And Big Industries Reconciled

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

There is a keen sense of relief in the Assembly circles that after continuous discussions lasting over a month the Insurance Bill has triumphantly emerged from the House.

In view of the highly technical character of the Bill involving sweeping changes in the present system, it meant stupendous work for all sections of the House. When one looks back at the changes made in the open House, one wonders whether the Select Committee stage could not have been given up altogether. The Bill as it emerges from the House shows important changes from the Select Committee's Report Definition of India, United Kingdom and foreign insurers which was the most important recommendation made by the Select Committee has been deleted In almost all other matters like deposits, keeping of assets, limitation of commission for agents, period of managing agency, the Select Committee's recommendations have either been drastically altered or given up altogether. Taken as a whole, the Bill shows satisfactory reconciliation of the interests of small and big Indian companies.

MAIN PROVISIONS.

It might be useful to recapitulate the main provisions of the Bill adopted. As regards deposits, total amounts have not been altered but the period allowed for the existing companies has been increased by ten years in case of life and seven years in case of General companies. For new companies a period of four years has been allowed. For Mutual and Co-operative Insurance societies, the initial deposit has been reduced to Rs 25,000 the total amount to be made up by annual contributions of one-third premium income This, in fact, restores old conditions for societies. Managing Agencies of all Insurance companies are to terminate within three years and even during this period, remuneration has been limited to the maximum of Rs. 2,000 a month.

Appeals have been provided against all orders of the Superintendent and provisions relating to the accounts of British and foreign companies have been made complete.

Much credit is due to Sir N. N. Sircar and Mr. S. C. Sen for their accommodating spirit The Congress party took a leading part in shaping the Bill particularly Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai who spoke on every important clause. Our Madras members, Messrs Satyamurthi, A. S. Aiyangar, Santanam and Vencatachalamchetti and also Messrs. Sriprakasa, Mohanlal Saxena, and Shamlal. Dr. Deshmukh was responsible for two important changes benefiting policyholders namely, no policy to be questioned after two years and securing of guaranteed surrender value after payment of premiums for three years

The European group also contributed a good deal, though most of their amendments were defeated.

There was some resentment from Independent and Nationalist parties at the supposed agreement between Congress and Government. There was really no justification for the resentment. The reason why these two parties did not pull much weight was they made no organised efforts to study and improve the Bill.

MILL WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST PUNITIVE POLICE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Oct. 2.

At a meeting of the mill-workers of Beawar held to-day under the auspices of the Congress Labour Sub-Committee resolutions protesting against the imposition of punitive police tax on the mill workers, last year's wage cut, and millowners' policy of repressing the workers attempting to organise the labourers were passed.

The Meeting demanded from the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India that the punitive tax be cancelled, whatever tax has been collected should be refunded, and the punitive police removed; it also demanded from the millowners that the last year's wage cut be restored, that prevalent complaints of workers be removed.

In another resolution the meeting asked the District Magistrate to make enquiry into the case of cotton godown workers of the Mahalakshmi mills, who are alleged to work for more than 9 hours

The meeting was presided over by Swami Kumaranand. Other speakers were Syts. Gopi Krishna Vijaivargiva, and Pt Gopilal Sharma. All the speakers emphasised on the workers sinking all factional differences, and be having non-violently, and coming under the flag of the Congress Labour Sub-Committee.

YOUR LIVER IS AN ORGAN NOT DESIGNED TO BE IDLE

One of the chief functions of the liver is to convert the food we eat—in other words, fuel—into energy. It is the combustion engine that keeps the complicated mechanism of our body on the move day and night. Whilst the liver, like other engines, has variable speeds, it cannot be allowed to idle, because it is not supposed to idle. When it does, one of its most important functions, the secretion of bile and its flow into the intestine, is impeded and biliousness, headaches, constipation and sluggishness result.

Excesses in eating and drinking, or neglect to take proper exercise, will cause the liver to idle. Andrews Liver Salt will restore its normal activity and promote the free flow of bile. Fats are then properly digested, poisons in the bowel waste are destroyed and waste matter is gently assisted on its way to natural elimination.

But liver stimulation is only one important function of Andrews Liver Salt. Through the natural action known as *osmosis* Andrews increases temporarily the water content of the lower bowel and quickly remedies constipation, without harming the delicate bowel linings or forming habits. It is pleasant to take and does not purge or gripe. Because it is thorough and safe, Andrews has the endorsement of the Medical Profession, and may be taken regularly Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores

Skin Itch Cause Curbed Overnight

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm, kills the germs the very first night and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble. The guarantee protects you.

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New Approach To Frontier Problem

C. F. Andrews Suggests Alternative Policy In His New Book

Mr. C. F. Andrews in his book on "The Challenge of the North-West Frontier" urges that both on the short and on the long view the present frontier policy should be abandoned. That policy is not efficient in attaining its avowed aim, and it is inconsistent with the changed spirit of post-war India. Whether we mean simply to police the frontier or, as we should, to try to regain the confidence of Indians, we are setting about it in the wrong way.

ALTERNATIVE POLICIES.

The policy which is at present being pursued by the Government of India is a compromise between the so-called "forward" and "close-border" policies.

ATTEMPTS AT CIVILISATION.

As a compromise between the two the Government of India aims at gradually introducing the tribesmen to the benefits of civilisation, such as irrigation, education, some system of trading, and so on. As a means to this end roads and railways are being built through their territory, in the construction of which the tribesmen themselves are engaged, and considerable subsidies are paid to the tribal leaders as an inducement to keep their followers quiet.

Any considerable disturbance or any attack on British troops, property, or authority is met with punitive marches and expeditions, while, as often as not, the co-operation of the R.A.F. is enlisted to destroy the crops or villagers of the tribes in order to cow them down into surrender. A truce is signed, rifles and ringleaders are surrendered, the road-building, subsidies, and attempts at social improvement are begun again and continued until the next outbreak.

The Government is fairly satisfied with this compromise. It was announced in the Assembly on August 27 that there would be no radical change in frontier policy, which has "produced solid results." No alternative policy, the Government said, was possible.

ALTERNATIVE POLICIES.

Mr. Andrews believes that an alternative policy is not only possible but imperative. In the first place, the present policy is far too expensive. India, a desperately poor country, cannot afford to spend half its income on "defence," and the introduction of provincial autonomy, though it does not mean any Indian control over either "defence" or foreign affairs, both of which concern the frontier policy, is going to make such a lop-sided Budget even harder to justify.

If it were not for potential or actual operations on the frontier there would be no need for a large establishment of troops in India. Yet no one seriously imagines that there is a military danger from Russia or Afghanistan.

COMMON PROBLEM.

The problem before Britain and Afghanistan is the same—to turn the hill tribes from freebooters to harmonious members of a State. The tribes in Afghanistan are the same in blood and customs as those in India; they do not recognise the existence of the Durand line which has been arbitrarily drawn across their tribal areas and never effectively enforced. Yet they are not united among themselves.

Mr. Andrews believes (and this has been borne out by the recent operations in Waziristan) that the tribesmen, "divided among themselves by blood feuds and clan disputes, as well as by mountain barriers, could never find a common centre of action or any single leader who would unite them, even though they be roused by a common hatred of British domination."

INFLUENCE OF RELIGION.

Such unity as they have is drawn from their religion. An inspired religious leader may dignify raid based on economic needs into a holy war; this year such a man did appear in the Fakir of Ipi, but he is not the first and he will not be the last of his type.

Mr. Andrews thinks that instead of being a nuisance "the brotherhood of Islam" might be turned to advantage. The large majority of the inhabitants of the North-West Frontier Province is Moslem. In Afghanistan this has already helped the Government in its dealings with the tribes, and there is no reason why India should not share the advantage. This would entail giving to the North-West Frontier Province a decree of independence in which a Moslem was in charge of defence, a remote prospect as things appear today.

NOT A UTOPIA.

But it is not so Utopian a suggestion as all that. There is good evidence that if the tribesmen feel they are not being treated as enemies they will not behave as enemies. Mr. Andrews quotes the example of Dr. Pennell, whose "one life-aim was to get a series of hospitals, attached to medical missions, stretching across the frontier regions right up to the untouched lands of Central Asia." Because he was trusted by the tribesmen and understood them who was never in danger of his life, and was described by a colonel as being worth a couple of regiments. There is also the history of Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the Redshirt movement. Whatever is thought about this remarkable man, there is no doubt that he managed to win the co-operation of his fellow-tribesmen to an extend that the British authorities could never hope for and that he has used his influence on the side of peace.

ATTACK ON AIR BOMBING.

These are individual cases of outstanding men and they are likely to be dismissed as unrepresentative of the real position on the frontier. But there is a great danger that the amiable conservatism which is a characteristic of so much post-war British policy and which has often had so many disastrous results may be sufficient to carry on the present policy indefinitely because of its "solid achievements" and because the authorities are unwilling to risk any other.

One side of Mr. Andrews's book and an important side, has not been mentioned. This is his attack on the preservation of the use of the bombing aeroplane on the frontier. He discusses this question in considerable detail. It is this aspect of frontier policy which has aroused most interest in Britain and most opposition in India, and Mr. Andrews's criticism should be read by everybody who is worried at British inconsistency over disarmament. E. C. H. in "Manchester Guardian."

Here's Good News for Sufferers of

HEADACHE-SOUR STOMACH

Are you one of those who frequently wake up in the morning with a bad headache, bad taste in your mouth, stomach all upset, sluggish, feeling "all in," depressed, unfit and unable to go to work?

Those are ACID mornings—CAUSED by an excess accumulation of ACID in your system. Normally your system should be slightly ALKALINE, but through eating too much ACID-producing foods, over-indulgence, over-worry, too late hours, smoking or drinking too much, getting over-tired, your body becomes TOO ACID—and ACID mornings with distressing days are sure to follow.

Thanks to science, these ACID conditions and the aches and pains are easily and quickly relieved with Alka-Seltzer, the new *anti-acid*, alkalizing tablets. These modern, pleasant tablets give a *double benefit*. First they relieve the pain, and then correct the CAUSE. You will be surprised and delighted with the prompt and effective way this new, Effervescent, ANTI-ACID preparation will relieve and make you feel your happy, active, buoyant self again.

The next time you have a Headache, Upset Stomach, Acid Indigestion, Heartburn, or Muscular aches and pains, just drop an Alka-Seltzer Tablet in a glass of water and drink the pleasant-tasting drink it makes. Your pain and discomfort will vanish and your normal, healthy feeling quickly will be restored. There is nothing else like Alka-Seltzer—nothing so effective. It contains no harmful drugs—safe both for children and adults. It is *not* a laxative. To get well and keep well, Alkalize with Alka-Seltzer.

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes. Try it today.

If unobtainable at your Chemists send Rs 2|- for large size, or Re. 1|- for small size with your chemist's name to Dodge & Seymour Ltd., 3 Wittet Road, Bombay.

Mr. D. G. Dhamelia, M.A., of Palitana State, who proceeded to England for further studies.

RESIST FEDERATION

Congress President's Advice To Rajasthan States' People

(From Our Correspondent).

JHANSI, (By Mail).

In a signed message to Indian States' subjects, which appears in the latest issue of the Vernacular weekly "Rajasthan," Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, says:

"Every day the problems relating to Indian States are becoming more acute. I believe their remedy lies in the solution of the most vital issues of the rest of the country. They are interwoven. But we must understand the basic principles and essentials. India cannot be partitioned into bits. Its solidarity is unbreakable. Every man of the land must get full liberty. It is unconceivable, while half the land may be enjoying the self-government the other half be tied down to the shackles of slavery. And this very idea leads us to oppose Federation. This is Congress policy and all State subjects should co-operate with us in carrying out this mandate of the Congress."

Replying to another question, Pt. Nehru showed his abhorrence at the idea of Federation since it sought to distinguish the systems of administration in British and States India. "The administration," he continues, "should be alike and for the well-being of the people."

Referring to Paramountcy treaties, Pt. Nehru says: "They are trash. Those arrangements were made almost a century back. Since then the world has undergone a great change and so these treaties can bear no consistency with the modern times."

Dealing with the last question that in case the States are not permitted to send representatives to the proposed Constituent Assembly, how will the said Assembly maintain a representative character, Pt. Nehru observes: "The elected representatives of the States should be sent to the Constituent Assembly. But if the States choose to keep aloof we will do something, but in no case will we lose the opportunity." "But it is probable," concludes the President, "many Indian States may send their elected representatives to the said Assembly."

Air Mail Postings

Owing to the unserviceability of the Juhu Aerodrome due to heavy monsoon, the Karachi-Madras air mail service will continue to operate via Poona as at present until Friday the 8th October 1937. The service will operate via Bombay with effect from Tuesday the 12th October 1937 instead of from the 5th October 1937 as previously notified.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G. P. O. will therefore, remain unaltered till that period as shown below.

NORTHBOUND.

Unregistered Correspondence: Registered Correspondence: 5-00 p.m. on Monday and Thursday.

SOUTHBOUND.

Unregistered Correspondence: 7-15 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday. Registered Correspondence: 5-00 p.m. on Monday and Thursday.

Posting and dispatch of air mail correspondence at the Town Sub-Offices should be arranged accordingly

P. & O. CENTENARY

Tea-Party On The "Strathnaver"

The centenary of the P & O Company was celebrated in Bombay on board the "Strathnaver" during the week-end on the invitation of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., a large number of guests attended two Cocktail parties and a tea party. The steamer was profusely decorated and brilliantly lit.

NO PERSONAL LIABILITY OF EXECUTORS

Important Decision By High Court

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Sorabji Byramji Warden and others.

The respondents in the case were Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy and others who were the executors of one Bai Jaiji H. Parekh who was the original plaintiff in the suit.

It appeared that Bai Jaiji had advanced moneys to one Byramjee Hirjibhai Warden on promissory notes and after his death she claimed more than Rs. 30,000 in respect of the loan and interest. As a security for this claim, his executors (the appellants) gave her an equitable mortgage of the right, title and interest of the deceased Byramji in certain properties. To enforce her claim on this mortgage she later filed a suit which was decreed in her favour by the trial judge who held that the appellants were personally liable.

After Bai Jaiji's death, her executors (the respondents) were brought on the suit.

Against this decision the appellants appealed.

Their lordships allowed the appeal holding that on a proper construction of the document relating to the mortgage the executors (appellants) were not personally liable.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Narayan Laxman, a motor driver, was arrested by the Bhoiwada police this morning on a charge of rash and negligent driving causing the death of a person of about 25 years.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail till 18th October at the Dadar Police Court to-day.

The Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, acquitted Rangachariaya Puttacharaya of the charge of returning to Bombay without the Police Commissioner's permission before the expiry of an order of deportation passed against him.

Great excitement was caused at the Bhuleshwar Branch of the Central Bank of India, on Saturday afternoon when the Princess Street Police put under arrest Homyar Kuwarji Dalal, an employee of the Bank.

When Dalal was produced at the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate to-day the Police stated that they received in July a complaint from Mr. Damodar N. Lotliker, who had an account in the Home Savings Department of the Bank, stating that on April 30, 1937, someone had withdrawn from his account the sum of Rs. 966-15-0 by issuing a forged cheque. This cheque in its turn was obtained by forging the complainant's signature on the printed application form used for obtaining a cheque book.

Pending further investigations the Magistrate ordered him to be released till October 18, on a cash deposit of Rs. 500 with one surety in like amount.

Twenty-six persons were arrested in the course of nine gaming raids carried out by the Police in Bombay during the week-end.

On Saturday a motor driver and his brother, a cleaner aged 27 years, retired at about 10-30 p.m. outside the garage, at Chandan Wadi.

In the morning the motor driver woke up and found another car driver named Sebastian swerving his car to the right. He saw the front right-wheel had pressed against the chest of his brother and raised a cry. The wheel passed over him. He was taken immediately to the G. T. Hospital where he died early this morning.

Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court Sessions to-day sentenced Tatekhan Jaravatkhan and Pendakhan Alamkhan, two Pathans, to transportation for life on the jury finding them guilty of murder and rioting.

Three other persons who were also involved as accomplices were found not guilty and acquitted.

On June 25 all the accused were alleged to have assaulted Mafatkhan Mahmud and Janmahmad Mahmud as they were going to the Manchester Mill. As a result of the injuries, Mafatkhan expired in the hospital. The motive for the offence was that Janmahmad had not repaid the money he owed the first accused.

Two persons, Bachoo Binda with 18 iron pipes on Foras Road and Wali Mohammad Azimkhan with 17 iron bars at Grant Road were arrested by the Nagpada police and Maharbowdi police, respectively, as they could not give a satisfactory explanation.

Both the suspects were placed at the Mazagaon Court, Bombay, today and were ordered to be released on bail till Oct. 18.

Rahad Hussain Ahmad Hussain is alleged to have stabbed one Abdul Samad, the gate keeper of the Cinema House, as he refused to admit the accused and his friend free of charge to the cinema show.

For several days the injured man was detained in the J. J. Hospital.

The suspect who was arrested yesterday on a charge of causing grievous hurt was ordered to be released on bail till October 11, at the Mazagaon Court, Bombay, today.

The Lamington Road Police, narrated the story before Mr. W. K. Manker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon of how a youth managed to escape from custody of two Police Constables, when they requested the Court to issue a warrant for his arrest.

The suspect it is stated was arrested on August 5, while trying to dispose off a cycle at Bolwada, and on the same day he was sent to Charni Road under police escort. When they reached Charni Road junction and were waiting for a tram the accused took advantage of a crowd and getting out of his manacles, escaped among the crowd.

The Police stated that in spite of every possible enquiry it was not possible for them to trace him. The Magistrate therefore issued a warrant of arrest.

"MOUJ" PRINTER FINED

Narhar Ramchandra Joshi, printer of "Mouj" was fined Rs. 15 for printing in his paper an advertisement about an obscene book, by the Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday.

The Magistrate also imposed on Krishnaji Narayan Sakhle, a fine of Rs. 25, for being the keeper of the Ramkrishna Printing Press, where the book was published and another sum of Rs. 50, for being the printer of the paper "Anurdhar" in which also appeared an advertisement about the book.

NURSE FOUND DEAD IN BATH-ROOM

Sister Scott Sister-in-Charge of the Police Hospital was found lying in the bathroom with a deep wound in her throat.

The body has been removed to the Police Hospital and the Police Surgeon has been requested to hold a post mortem examination.

REAL HEALTH for Everybody

"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect, shown by steady increase of strength and energy. At the same time the colour is brought back to the cheeks" writes a physician in the "Medical Press and Circular".

Sanatogen is made especially to feed the nerves, to strengthen the blood and to recharge every cell of the weakened body with the elements that create new vitality. Sanatogen increases, in a natural way, your vital powers of resistance against the weakening influence of Malaria and other feverous diseases. 25,000 physicians have recommended Sanatogen in writing as an ideal strengthening food. It *must* do you good.

Regain new Strength and Vitality by starting a course of Sanatogen to-day.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

NOT TOUCHED BY HAND

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Employment Of Sugar Factory Workers

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—To all persons who have the industrial development of the country at heart, the future of the Sugar Industry must be a matter of grave concern. In spite of the heavy protection enjoyed by the Industry all these years at the expense of the tax-payer, it is yet unable to stand on its own legs and withstand foreign competition. Various remedies are being proposed to remedy this state of affairs. The capitalist, naturally enough clamours for the continuation of protection and removal of the Excise Duty while Co-operative Marketing and lowering of Railway Freights is put forward in certain quarters as a possible solution. There is one aspect of the question which does not seem to have received the attention it deserves—namely, the attitude of the Sugar Factory Capitalists towards their employees. Sugar Factories work, on an average, only for about four to five months in the year. When the season is over, most of the employees are allowed to go home and generally the understanding is that when and if they are taken up by the same factory for the next sugarcane season they will be paid half their usual wages for the off-period. By changing the staff every season, many factories avoid this payment for the off-season. The consequent migration of the employees from factory to factory every season militates against the building up of an efficient and reliable staff.

It would be a good plan to utilise the services of these men who are forced to be idle for more than half the year for the good of the industry. It is a well-known fact that the yield of sugarcane per acre especially in Northern India is very poor and capable of considerable improvement. Indeed one may even say that the future of the Indian Sugar Industry depends far more upon improvements in the quality and yield of sugarcane rather than on improvements in the manufacturing process itself. Why not therefore encourage the sugar factory employees who are at present being disbanded every year when the manufacturing season is over, to settle down in the neighbourhood of the factory and become cultivators of sugarcane during the off-season? The encouragement can be in the form of loans, supply of manures and seedlings at favourable rates, award of prizes for record yields and so on. The factory can also arrange in such a way that their employees concentrate on the production of early and late maturing canes so that the working season can be extended. The example of the people can also be expected to prove as a healthy stimulus to the farmers in the neighbourhood and might prove far more effective in inducing them to adopt scientific agricultural methods than years of propaganda by the Government Agricultural Department. Last but not least, the employees will also tend to take a greater interest in the prosperity of the factory to which they are attached.—Yours etc.

R. PADMANABHAN.

Administrative Purity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The communique issued by the new Bombay Government through the Director of Information for the guidance and information of the Government subordinate officials and the public deserves wide welcome and appreciation. The implications thereof also deserve to be carefully examined for numerous reasons.

The desirability felt for issuing such a communique is a clear proof that the administration so far lacked the purity in its true sense which is so essential for the carriage of justice and also for the satisfaction of heart of both the governing and the governed. We all know, however, that our previous Government too wanted this purity of administration as much as our present Government and there have been the laws, rules and regulations to prevent and check such an undesirable element in the administration. How was it then that the impurity still existed to such an extent as to make the new Ministry compel the issue of the communique in question?

In spite of the declared intentions and policy of our British Indian Government to the contrary, the incivility towards the public and the corrupt practices of not a few of the subordinate Government officials, with the exception of those departments which have been carrying on the functions of purely civil nature and which are not directly coming in contact with the public have been so patent that it is practically every day's common experience. For instance, even in the most notorious department—the Police—named above, we find many individuals who from their born nature will not easily stoop or will at least be afraid to stoop to corrupt methods.

Since the Congress, with the purest of motives and ideals, took the reins of administration in its own hands, all have been feeling that they have been as if in quite a new and pleasant atmosphere and the change has been even noticeable in the rank and file of almost all departmental staffs. Even a police constable can be heard to express that he is after all a servant of the public. But this change for the better must be continuously maintained and it is in this respect that the present Government's recently issued communique is not only in good time, but is also a most welcome step.

An administrative purity is the life-breath of every good Government and to maintain it permanently, a constant repetition of such communiques with a watchfulness for their being strictly obeyed and taken advantage of is required. Laxity in this respect is sure to allow the matters to drift to their former deplorable position.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Venerealogical Department

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A considerable proportion of medical opinion is perturbed on reading in papers certain highly anti-complimentary and prejudicial remarks against the devoted services of Col Jelal Shah to this Presidency.

It is five years now that Col. Shah was hailed in the J. J. Hospital by an eminent surgeon, not as an I. M. S. officer but as a "gentleman and a pleasant colleague" and unto this day he carries a significant reputation amongst majority of his colleagues, the students and the patients. Quite contrary to these facts one has to deplore the remarks of a responsible body like the Bombay Medical Association, in observing that "no benefit has accrued to the Presidency during these five years of service of Col. Shah." If that is so, indeed he has served a thankless job. I hope you would allot me enough space to recount before your revered readers, the little service that Col. Shah has rendered to the people of this Presidency:—

(a) Whoever attached real importance to the Venereal Clinics in the Hospitals before Col. Shah? Only the students at the J. J. Hospital can speak with confidence how the Venereal Department has grown during these five years. Not only the teaching of Venereal Diseases has progressed but the number of out patients has gone so far as to necessitate a remodelling of the whole clinic.

(b) One cannot, but ungratefully be blind to the thorough venereal campaign that has been launched in the whole of the Presidency. A regular clinic has developed in the E. G. Hospital besides a 24-hour-clinic at the J. J. Nos less than 12 prophylactic centres are working in the city. A "Marriage Hygiene Clinic" is already in progress and recently the G. T. Hospital has announced a venereal clinic.

(c) Col. Shah has toured in the Presidency and helped the organisation of venereal work in the suburbs and the district. Pamphlets on Venereal Diseases have been freely published in Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani. In fact the standard of venereal practice and treatment in the city has gained in efficiency during the last five years.

If the Government are prepared to let Col. Shah go without a word of compliment they must eventually realise that they are only "axing" the Indian wing of the I. M. S.—Yours etc.,

A. HUSAIN.

Sept. 25.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

B. P. C. C. Inquiry

MUKUND RAJADHYAX endorses the statement issued by the Congress Socialist Party regarding the affairs of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and feels that there should be no shirking of an open and impartial inquiry.

Parsi Agricultural Colony

D. N. DASTUR appeals to the trustees of the late Ardeshir B. Godrej to give immediate effect to the scheme of the Agricultural Colony for the Parsis, which was proposed by the deceased.

Homeopathy

V. SUBRAMANIAM requests the Government of Bombay to accord official recognition to homoeopathy along with the Ayurvedic and Unani systems.

Insurance Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While great credit is due to the Assembly for accepting some practical and necessary amendments to the Insurance Bill, (as recommended by the Select Committee) it is a pity that they should have overlooked some difficulties in enforcing some of the new provisions. A case in point is the clause (passed by the assembly this week) prohibiting loan to even an Officer of an Insurance Company (except within the surrender value of his life policy). While the intentions of our legislators to prohibit the Directors and the Managers of Head Offices from taking loans from their Insurance Companies are quite laudable, it appears they have not taken into consideration the fact that the word Officer may mean a Branch Manager, and even an Organizer. These Officers, so far as the purely Indian Companies are concerned, are so ill paid that it is always found necessary to give them loans for purchasing Motor Cars for field work. Such loans are usually given against the security of life policies or the provident funds of the Officers concerned and are necessary in the interests of the Companies themselves. Again the period allowed for redeeming the debt is so inadequate that most of the Companies will find it necessary to file suits, after a year (as passed by the Legislature) for recovery of debts, against most of their own trusted servants. The Indian Merchants Chamber Bombay had recommended that such debts be exempted from the operations of this clause. It is therefore hoped that our wide-awake and talented Law Member will move a suitable amendment either (1) exempting such "debts" from the operations of clause 23 or (2) exempting officers of Companies drawing less than Rs. 500 P.M. salary from the operations of the clause and (3) also make it clear that all officers of the Company will be entitled to take loans from their Companies against their own Provident Funds. Otherwise the Insurance Companies will be reluctantly driven either as stated above to the necessity of (1) filing suits against their own employees or (2) buying up the entire fleet of cars belonging to their employees and financed by them. Similarly advances which are usually taken by Officers of the Company for going on Official tours should be clearly exempted from this section and not treated as loans.—Yours, etc.,

R. N. CHOPRA. B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary
The Lakshmi Insurance Company Ltd., Bombay (Branch).
Bombay, Sept. 24.

INDIAN HORSEBREEDING

Pictures Galore

(BY AZOTE).

The "postponed" first day of the Poona summer meeting, that was held last Saturday, provided some interesting features with quite an antiquish flavour; the final of which with the torrential downpour brought to mind Noah, his ark, the deluge etc; for the flooded conditions caused the last race to be abandoned.

During the day the attendance were afforded the sight of a strenuous battle for supremacy between an ancient poet and an author, both posing as Arabs and generally Sheiking the mud about, with the dulcet toned warbler, just heading off the old Hoskins gad zooks (or whiskers?) merchant; in the last stride.

Next was an exhibition of portraits, with an old master "Vandyke" topping the situation for he was certainly 'the picture' on parade—perhaps that's how Tod got the R.A.?

He was a very popular painter, started favourite and won like an artist; in a canter.

However! Several of the competitors were showing signs of feeling the strain of climatic conditions, (the majority of starters were fillies and mares) the winner was the distinct "form horse" of the race and confirmed it in no uncertain manner. It was an up-to-date illustration of the survival of the fittest.

Mention of 'feeling the strain" makes one wonder how many of those who use the horse, as a possible means per medium of the Tote—of multiplying their ten rupee notes.

THE OFF DAY.

Ever take the trouble to think—and then make allowance for; that all animal life is equally affected by weather and other conditions—all have their off days, e.g., Business man! gets up, has breakfast, goes to office, nothing wrong noticeably or to complain about, does his work automatically; but should occasion arise for him to employ extra sagacity to effect a successful deal, he cannot operate because he is just "stale" for the day—and misses a chance. For the failure he can blame himself 'or the staff' according to frame of mind.

All humans are liable, even Editors?—the writer knows. The horse! Is doing well apparently, eating up etc; on Thursday or Friday he spurts up—well in hand alone, or dual—performs up to expectations, looks good enough to bet on, which happens. But with the race he takes on a lot of contending IFs e.g. From 10 to 20 other competitors "he is not alone this time, bargain at the starting gate; also with a chance of being badly interfered with accidentally through the race; with the result in many cases of failure—because being dumb it cannot tell the trainer that it is not up to the mark. It is the off day—it is stale.

These little contretemps are beyond the mental range of the average disgruntled punter.

He has lost nis 10/: something must be wrong? he squeals like a guinea pig, or roars like a bull according to nis vocal power—to prove this "listen in" on the returning Special—blames everything, and everybody, however remotely associated with his disaster; from the Stewards to the ticket collector on the train—except himself—He was right; if only. It will ever be thus; and racing will continue.

ON BREEDING.

A scrutiny of Vandyke's pedigree may interest those concerned with racing and horse breeding to see if his ancestry displays possibilities of delivering the long-delayed and urgently required essential for the further improvement "and spreading" of the Indian horse breeding industry i.e. the genuine stayer.

MORE STUDS AT WORK.

Interesting news is to hand from the Mysore area, where the State stud has for some years been undergoing a drastic reorganisation by an efficient stud master.

All old and vitiated lines of blood have been scrapped'; new and good installed; that has done good service already; with the result that the next Poona season will witness the arrival of what information describes as a most promising bunch of youngsters; potentially capable of adding to the history of their ancestors.

POLO.

Supplemental to which there is the imminent probability that Mysore State with its famous traditions and history at Polo to be maintained. Will soon be doing so, on all full-blooded racehorses. Might even turn the Westchester Cup into an East-Chest'ed Cup?

While dealing with ancient subjects spare time was employed on old literature in which were discovered some useful—school boy texts and maxims—e.g.:—Exaggerated self-praise is no recommendation. Redundant! "first person" in a preface is not a journalistic qualification—or asset. Never use 'spurs' on a Klo Zaus.

PRESIDENCY TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

First Sports Events Of Its Kind To Commence From October 16

The Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Association has announced that the first Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Championships will be held at the Catholic Gymkhana from Saturday October 16, to October 24. There will be 6 events:—Men's Singles (Rambildas Podar Challenge Cup), Ladies' Singles (Challenge Cup presented by Miss C. Ferreira), Men's Doubles, Ladies' Doubles, Mixed Doubles and a Consolation Singles (for those competitors eliminated in the first round of Men's Singles).

Entries are to be sent to H. M. Barafwala (Hon. Secretary, B. P. T. T. A. at 31, Cuffe Parade, Colaba) and must reach before Wednesday, October 13. The draw will take place on that day at the Catholic Gymkhana at 7 p.m. The entrance fees are Re. 1 per head for Singles and Re. 1 per pair for Doubles.

These championships are being run by the B. P. T. T. A. and are the Association's official championships. As such only those who belong to affiliated clubs or who are individually affiliated to the B. P. T. T. A. can by the rules of the association take part. Those individuals or clubs not yet affiliated, who desire to compete in these championships or clubs not yet affiliated, who desire to compete in these championships may do so by immediate affiliation to the Association.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The Association has already had a very flourishing year. Inaugurated in November last it has now a membership of 39 clubs including all the leading clubs in Bombay. The only 2 open tournaments run this year in Bombay or its Suburbs were run under its auspices.

The B. P. T. T. A. has also organised the Bombay Table Tennis League in which 16 clubs this year battled with each other for recognised supremacy. The league matches lasted throughout the monsoons and have certainly fulfilled the one ambition of the B. P. T. T. A. in raising the general standard of club play to considerable heights.

With these championships the Association brings to a close its official year—a most successful first year of its existence and we have no doubt that these championships will be the huge success that they promise to be.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

P. M.

7-45 Big Ben. Scottish Dance Music The strings of the BBC Scottish Orchestra; Leader, J. Mouland Begbie, conductor, Guy Warrack. 8-15 'Invitation to Bhutan.' 8-30 The Torquay Municipal Orchestra. 9-30 The News and Announcements. 9-50 'Keyboard Music through the Ages. 1: 10-15 'World Affairs.'

Bombay Programme

A. M.

8-30 Instrumental Duets 8-40 Talk (Marathi): "Speaking Personally" No. 1 Two Pictures of Married Life By K. N. Deshpande 8-55 Light Music Krishnabai Hukkeri with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Noon.

12-0 A Selection of Indian Music

P. M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements Lunch Hour Music 6-0 "For Children" Arranged by Auntie Marion and Uncle Gorgonzola 6-30 To the Bhumijan A programme arranged for the villager (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 The Cocktail Hour The Mayfair Serenaders From the Taj Mahal Hotel 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi 9-0 Talk (English): "As It Was" By W. W. Russell 9-15 The News 9-30 "Gujerati Garba" by Kokila Garba Party 10-0 Hindustani Songs Shahajan Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra 10-30 Marathi Garba.

Delhi Programme

A. M.

8-0 Shrimad Bhagwad Gita (Text and Translation) By Pandit Ratan Piya 8-15 "Arti" By AIR Artists 8-25 B. S. Rawat 8-30 Siraj Ahmad "Jogia" on Sitar 8-40 Rafique and Nizami 'Desire' 9-10 The News (English)) 9-20 The News (Hindustani) 9-30 Ahmadi Bai of Patiala.

P. M.

12-30 A Selection of Gramophone Records 1-30 "Happy Moments" 6-0 Rafique and Nizami 6-20 P. S. Mukarji, Sarod Bhim Palasi 6-25 Ahmadi Bai of Patiali 6-40 Sarangi Recital By Bundu Khan Sahib of Indore 1-0 "For Villagers only" (The News and Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Ancient Indian Dramas" No. 1. Shakuntala By Imtiaz Ali Taj. 8-15 Ahmadi Bai of Patiala 8-45 Sarangi Solo By Bundu Khan Sahab of Indore 9-15 The News (Hindustani) 9-30 The News (English) 9-45 Orchestral Numbers 10-15 Talk (English):

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

"World Affairs" By Sir Malcolm Robertson Relayed from the BBC. 10-30 John Foulds Chamber Orchestra.

Calcutta Programme

P. M.

12-36 A Short Vocal Recital By Peter Dawson "Baritone" 12-51 Francisco Casanova and his Spanish Orchestra From Firpo's Restaurant. (By Courtesy of the Management) 1-36 Song Recital 2-6 Talk "Teachings of Chaitanya Charitamrita" By Haran Chakrabarty 2-21 Vocal Music Sailesh Dutta Gupta "Bhatiali" 2-36 Kamala Roy Modern Bengali 2-51 Instrumental Duet Jitan Das Gupta Piano Sujit Nath Violin 3-6 Time Signal. Close down. 5-6 For the Children 6-6 Light Bengali Song—Nitai Ghatak 6-21 A Drawing Room Song A Harvest Song Kumar Sachin Deb Burman 6-41 A Musical Entertainment By the Artists of the New Theatres Ltd. From the Tollygunge Studio (By Courtesy of the Management) 7-11 The Musical Entertainment (Contd.) (Hindustani items) 7-51 Talk: "Indian Culture and Religion." By Kshittindra Deb Rai Mahasai 8-6 The News and Weather Report (Bengali) 8-21 Light Bengali Songs Sudhir Banerjee 8-41 Thumri (Bengali) Kamalabala 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (English) 9-6 The News and announcements 9-21 Talk: "So this is Oxford" No. 1. Freshens and all that. By Douglas Brown 9-26 A Columbia Programme.

Lily Pearl Barley

Made of
FRESH & FULL GROWN GRAINS

Recommended by
PHYSICIANS and USED IN EMINENT HOSPITALS

The Lily Biscuit Co., Calcutta.
Bombay Depot: MANGALDAS MARKET.

Kidney Acid Germs Killed In 3 Hours

The underlying cause of much ill health and most Kidney and Bladder disorders is irritating germs which develop in the body during Colds and from Bad Teeth and Tonsils or other bacterial diseases, so it's no wonder that most every one may suffer from the danger of germs in the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary System. These irritating germs cause a generally rundown condition and many dangerous symptoms, such as: Getting up Nights, Uric Acid, Leg Pains, Dizziness, frequent Headaches and Colds, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Swollen Ankles, Dark Circles under Eyes, Dry Muddy Skin, Loss of Energy, and Burning, Itching passages.

Helps Nature 3 Ways

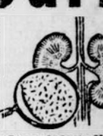
Fortunately for sufferers most chemists now have a new twin-tablet treatment called Cystex, which is a doctor's prescription. Cystex acts in 3 positive ways to overcome the cause of your trouble: 1. It kills the germs responsible for most Kidney and Bladder disorders. 2. It soothes and heals irritated membranes and stops pain. 3. Gently stimulates the Kidneys and helps them to remove Uric Acid and other Poisons from the blood.

No matter how long you have suffered or how many medicines you have tried, you must remember that you cannot expect to get the satisfactory result you desire until you attack your troubles and the underlying causes in these 3 ways with the doctor's prescription Cystex.

Germs in Your Kidneys Make You Old Before Your Time.

Feel 10 Years Younger

More than 5 million men and women in all parts of the world have used Cystex.



Germs Irritate Your Kidneys.

Many of them can not praise it highly enough. For instance, Mr. B.M., recently wrote: "For six years kidney trouble and bladder weakness caused me to suffer from backache, nervousness, stiffness, swollen joints, rheumatism, and a thoroughly rundown condition. My appetite was gone. I couldn't sleep well, and I felt only half a man. I learned of Cystex and although skeptical, decided to try it. Within 24 hours I noticed a marked improvement. I felt new energy returning. Within three days the improvement was so decided that I knew I had found a remedy that would restore me to health. After a 24-day treatment my health and vigour were completely restored. I can eat anything, sleep soundly, my nerves are steady as a rock, and I feel ten years younger."

8-Day Guaranteed Test

You do not need to risk any money in putting Cystex to the test. Simply get Cystex from your chemist under this written guarantee. It must stop your pain, make you feel younger and stronger and full of life and vitality and satisfy in every way, or you simply return the empty package and your money is refunded in full. You are the sole judge as to your satisfaction. Within 48 hours you will begin to notice a tremendous improvement, but under the guarantee we want you to take the full 8-day supply and see for yourself the amazing things that this new twin-tablet treatment can do for you. Get Cystex from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

If your Chemist cannot supply you, write Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Spray FLIT—the deadly enemy of insects

Weak "insecticides" won't protect your family from filthy flies!

Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.

FLIT always KILLS!

Sole Distributors: Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

"Down With Solicitors"

Present Judicial System Is Too Costly And Cumbersome

BOMBAY, Monday.

Quite a sensation was created this morning in a quiet but business-like locality of Fort, by a demonstration against solicitors staged by Mr. L. Roy-Sampat and his little daughter Indira, who shouted loudly "DOWN WITH SOLICITORS."

Mr. Roy Sampat wrote to the Chief Justice about ten years ago on the question of law's delay and heavy cost of justice. In order to make justice both cheap and expeditious the entire system of judicial administration, he suggested, should be overhauled and that the system of solicitors should be done away with.

LAND REVENUE REMISSIONS

Government Orders

Government has decided that all authorised arrears of ordinary agricultural land revenue more than one year old, i.e. pertaining to revenue years other than 1936-37, should be remitted. The Collectors have accordingly been asked to issue orders remitting such arrears in all khalsa villages in their districts.

In the case of khoti villages and alienated villages, including sharakati, and talukdari villages, the Collectors have been asked to grant remissions of arrears of Government dues payable by inamdars provided they are satisfied that the inamdars have already granted remissions of rent for the years concerned to their inferior holders on an adequate scale or, if the inamdars have not granted remissions or adequate remissions, provided the inamdars agree to give refunds to their inferior holders to a satisfactory extent.

PRESS WORKERS GET BUSY

The Secretary, Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union Writes:—

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union was held on Wednesday and Saturday last to consider the ways and means of implementing the decisions arrived at at the first Bombay Press Workers' Conference.

The meeting drew out a detailed plan of action and distributed work among the members.

The meeting also passed a resolution of condolence at the death of Mr. Baburao Joshi, one of the Joint-Secretaries of the still unlawful Young Workers' League, and a member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

JAMNAGAR HINDU RESCUE HOME

Mr. Haridas Mulji of Jamnagar writes to say that any helpless sufferer from any disease except leprosy or blind and crippled men may be sent to Jamnagar with a railway ticket to Hansraj Laddha and Kanji Laddha Apangashram where they will be very well taken care of.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Aswin Sud 1, 1993
Muslim: Rajab 29, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 30, 1307
Hightide: 0-30 12-10
Lowtide: 6-09 18-14
Sunrise: 6h 30m
Sunset: 6h 26m

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The Asthika Samaj will celebrate Navarathri Durga Pooja from to-day (Tuesday). Brahmasree Ramasastrigal of Palghat will conduct discourses at 8-45 p.m. (in Tamil) daily first discourse being Seetha Kalyanam.

DR. PATWARDHAN'S KIRTAN

On the first day of the celebration i.e. to-day (Tuesday), Dr. Patwardhan will give his Kirtan at 9-30 p.m. in the Gandhi Chowk. All are invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line steamer 'Ogilvy' left Liverpool on Friday evening, October 1.

The O S K steamer 'Italy Maru' left Moji on October 3 and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 27 via usual ports.

MANISHANKER MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of Manishanker Memorial Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) in the "Janmabhoomi" Karyalaya at 5 p.m.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

Mr. Mahadev Pandurang Sabnis, will deliver a lecture in the Samaj Hall today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. on "The life of late Mr. Ramchandra Baba Sukhathanker on the occasion of Saraswati Utsav."

PROTEST AGAINST BATLIWALA'S ARREST

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held in the Labour area at DeLisle Road Maidan to protest against the arrest of Mr. S. S. Batliwala and to popularise the labour programme of the Congress Socialist Party to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside and prominent speakers will address the meeting.

AN INDIAN CHIEF ACCOUNTANT OF A BANK HONOURED

A party was given on Saturday afternoon at Mongini's by Mr. B. K. Wagle, Test Audit Officer of the Bombay Municipality (formerly of the Bank of India Ltd.) to meet Mr. M. G. Koppikar who has recently been appointed the Chief Accountant of the Bank of India Ltd. The Bank was established in 1906 and it is the first time that an Indian has been selected to the post of the Chief Accountant.

SHRI NAV DURGA MOHOTSWA AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of Shri Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Shri Nav Durga Mohotswa ceremony will be observed at Durlabh Nivas Park Road East in the premises of Dr. Dhruv deceased from to-day (Tuesday) to Thursday, October 14 both days inclusive, when religious lectures, Hari Kirtans, Garbas, Yagnas, Hom Havan and also Dandier Ras will be performed according to the rites of Shri Sanatan Dharma under the supervision of Swami Shrimad Kaivalayanand Saraswati, all the public brothers and sisters are cordially invited to attend this religious functions of 11 days.

Seats are reserved for ladies. Nobody will be allowed to speak without the Chairman's permission.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Charlie Chan at the Olympics" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTR —"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Sporting Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Daulat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Capt Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"Farewell Again" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran" Daily t 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PALACE—"The King and the Chorus Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Charge of the Light Brigade" Dail at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Captains Courageous" Daily t 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Shall We Dance" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m

WELLINGTON—"Saratoga" Time as usual.

WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Kaiser-i-Hind' with the mails from London of 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m on Thursday the 7th instant.

The outward P and O Extra Steamer 'Moldavia' left Port Sudan on the 30th ultimo and in ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

The 'Moldavia' will sail from No. 18 Alexandra Dock for Australia at 10 p.m the same day.

KHARDI VILLAGE TO BE ACQUIRED

To Preserve Purity Of Tansa Water

To preserve the purity of Tansa Catchment the Bombay Municipality proposes to acquire Khardi village at the cost of Rs. 4,31,000. It would be recalled that on the 10th January 1937, the majority of the houses in Khardi village, which lies within the Tansa Catchment, were destroyed by fire, and the Collector of Thana inquired if the Bombay Municipality had any intention at present to acquire the village. As this was a suitable opportunity of acquiring the whole village site with the houses, wells and other agricultural lands, notices, under Section 267 of the Municipal Act, were put up at Khardi warning the villagers against erecting, extending, altering, etc., buildings within the limit of the water shed of the Tansa Lake, and the Collector was informed that it was intended to acquire Khardi village, and was requested to furnish the estimated cost of acquisition. He has now referred to the Municipal Commissioner to the original estimates framed in 1929, saying that the figures given therein would serve the purpose of Budget provision, as it was not possible for him to get fresh valuations made in a short time.

To preserve the purity of the Tansa Catchment, the Municipal Commissioner thought it was very desirable not to lose this opportunity of acquiring Khardi village. The cost of acquisition was estimated in 1929 at Rs. 4,31,000. The actual cost is likely to be less than this, as most of the houses have been burnt and the structures hastily erected in their place are probably of lower value, if indeed any compensation is payable for them at all, in view of the fact that they have been built in defiance of Municipal warning. However, the Municipal Commissioner requested the sanction of the Corporation to the approval of the estimates and to a provision of Rs. 4,31,000 being made in the next year's Budget under Loan Works.

The Works Committee recommended to the Improvements Committee to acquire Khardi village.

On Monday the question came before the Municipal Corporation when on the motion of Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Chairman, the Improvements Committee, the House agreed to the proposal.

The Corporation elected Mr. Mathradas Tricumji to the Standing Committee by a majority of votes. There were six candidates for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. C. P. G. Wade and Mr. Mathradas recorded the highest number of votes.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK

Khadi, Gramodyoga And Swadeshi Exhibition At Congress House

The exhibition is open for today only.

It will remain open from 4 to 11 p.m. the Booking Office will be closed at 10-30 p.m. Sevikas of Gandhi Seva Sena and Volunteers of Jain Volunteer Corps will be in charge. Entrance Fee for men will be one anna only. To-day, being the last day, Women and Children will be admitted free into the Exhibition.

'G' Ward Political Conference

TO BE HELD ON 24TH INSTANT.

In a meeting of the Executive Committee of the 'G' Ward Political Conference, held on Sunday last it was decided that the Conference be held on 24th of October, 1937.

GATHA SOCIETY:

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the K R. Cama Oriental Institute (next to St. Andrew's Church) 134-136 Apollo Street, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a further discourse in Gujerati on "The Yasna Ceremony."

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects a paper on "The Need for the Acoustical Treatment of Modern Building" by Mr. S. S Reuben, A.R.I.B.A., A.I. I.A., M.R. San. I. will be read at Institute's Registered Office the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library—on Thursday, 7th October 1937 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The President Mr. P. P. Kapadia, F.R.I. B.A., will occupy the chair.

DADAR NAVRATRA FESTIVAL.

Under the auspices of the above Festival there will be a performance of dance, dialogue etc. by "Navbharat Mela" at Palan Sojpal Building, Dadar, to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. when the public are cordially invited to attend the function.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY.

The usual Navarathri festivities under the auspices of the above Society will be held this year at C. K. P. Hall, Linking Road, Khar, from to-day (Tuesday) to Thursday the 14th instant. To-day, there will be a concert by Prof. B. S. Rao (Veena) Mr. Krishnaswami (Violin) and Mr. Jalpesan (Tabla) at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.).

SRI RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM.

Under the auspices of the Ramkrishna Mission, Rev. Frederick Wilmot of Boston, U.S.A. will deliver a lecture on "What India can teach America" at the Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. Sir Jehangir Coyaji will preside.

NAVDURGHA NAVARATRI MOHOTSAV.

Under the auspices of "Shree Navdurgha Nitiprakash Mitra Mandal" the above Navaratri Mohotsav will be performed from to-day (Tuesday) to Thursday October 14 at Shah Hargovind Anandji Desai Wadi, 14, Bhaskar Lane, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The "United Press" is informed that the Board of Directors of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., have decided to extend the operations of the company in the south to Mangalore and in the west to Karachi, and that they are taking steps to berth boats on that run.

They have also decided to place an order for a fast passenger vessel with a speed of about 20 knots and it will, therefore, be the fastest vessel in the passenger service on the Konkan run.

Physical Education In Bombay

COMMITTEE STARTS ITS WORK

(From Our Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

The Government of Bombay have appointed a very important Committee to advise them on the question of physical education in primary and secondary schools. The Committee includes some well-known educationists and experts who have been connected with physical culture work for many years though it is felt by one that modern physical culture is not adequately represented on the Committee. For instance, Mr. Purani has organised gymnasiums and 'Akhadas' in Gujarat. He is an authority on the Indian system of gymnasiums But the most important figure in the Committee is Swamiji Kuvalyananda, who is the Chairman of the Committee. Swamiji is the founder of the Iswardas Choonilal Yogic Health Centre at Charni Road. Sea Face, where physical training is given according to the ancient system of Yoga. The Swami is the author of two classical books on the subject viz. "Pranayam" (deep breathing) and "Asanas" (sittings according to Yoga). Many people think that Swami is only an exponent of physical culture according to Yogic science. This is not true. Before Swami started practising Yoga and founded his Yoga Ashram at Lonavla, he had for ten years received physical training in all its aspects, under Professor Maneck Rao of Baroda. Swami Kuvalyananda has a good deal of experience as a teacher also. He was in charge of the physical education department of Khandesh Education Society's High School for six years. He has experience of co-ordinating physical culture with general education He has made original scientific research work in Yoga physical culture, which has been appreciated not only in India but also in Europe and America When the U. P. Government wanted to introduce physical education in the schools an officer was deputed to visit the Yoga Ashram at Lonavla. That officer has submitted a report to his Government, which contains comprehensive schemes of physical education for primary and secondary schools and also schemes for college physical education. The fact that Swami Kuvalyananda is Chairman of the Committee should not be interpreted to mean that the Committee's final report will be restricted to Yoga culture

The Committee has already commenced its work. It has received many suggestions and schemes and hopes to finish its work within time-limit prescribed in the Government communique. The Chairman and the Committee expect to submit a very comprehensive report recommending to Government a scheme for physical training of such a nature that will conduce to the physical regeneration of our youth

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The last week-end was a very pleasant one except in the late hours of the evening the suburbs experienced a terrific hailstorm.

Throughout the week-end many cricket matches were played in the Bandra area, while further down the fixtures had to be cancelled as last week's heavy showers made the pitches unplayable.

At Danda Green five matches were played, while the Rest Ranwar XI was engaged in a full day's fixture on Supali Park ground against the Chuim Reading Room Sports Club, in which they were defeated by 35 runs.

CATHOLIC CRICKET TOURNAMENT

The Bombay East Indian Associations Cricket Tournament organised under the auspices of the Young Men's Parish Association, Sahar, is scheduled to commence this year on the last Sunday in October.

This tournament, now in existence for eight years, last year proved quite a success and this year with the inclusion of the "Rest" side in the Bombay Quadrangular promises to be a greater success.

This tournament is only open to Catholic teams from Bombay and suburbs, the entrance fee being only Rs. 12 per team.

The Winners will be presented with the Bombay East Indian Association's Championship Cup and the Runners-up will be presented with Mr. Jos. Alex Dias Challenge Shield. Besides this the winners will be presented with medals and one medal will also be presented to the best all-rounder on the field and one for the best bowling average in one inning.

Entries for this tournament close on October 8, and the draw will take place on the first Sunday after this date. All the matches will be played on Danda Green, Bandra.

So those Catholic teams that have not yet sent their entries might do so without further delay to Box No. 473, Bombay.

UNDERTAKERS IN BANDRA

Has the death-rate shown a rapid increase in this Queen of the Suburbs, is the question that strikes an outsider as he goes along the Hill Road in the Bandra area, for he will notice quite a number of undertakers' boards put up. Bandra, in the good old days when vast stretch of lands were fields cultivated with paddy crops had only one undertaker, but now with the building schemes four more have sprung up, no one knows from where.

Keen competition is going on—you can now get a coffin for Rs. 12 with hearse and other arrangements done without further troubles to you.

This competition, though it is a boon to the poor people, is entailing heavy losses to the undertakers themselves, and I understand before long many will have to close down.

This sort of competition sound very foolish, for some of these undertakers could conveniently shift in the interior of the suburbs and yet get a very flourishing business.

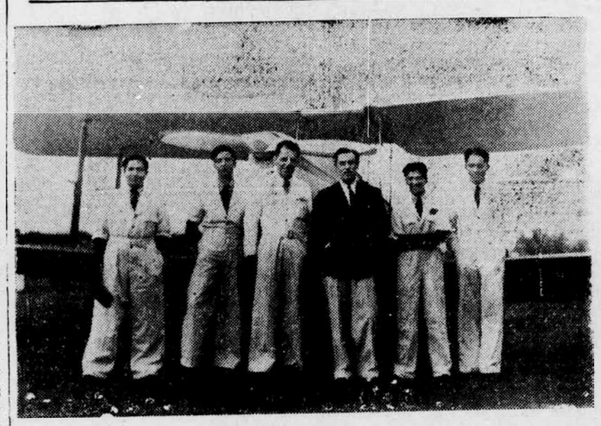
MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY AT SANTA CRUZ.

The Congress Committee went through a further schedule of their Gandhi Jayanti programme. On Friday night there was a lantern lecture by Sjt. D. M. Nagarkar about the working of the A. I. V. I. A. at Chunabhatti near the Harijan quarters

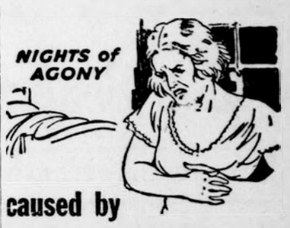
On Saturday night Sjt. V. S. Dongre addressed a public meeting in the Saraswat Colony. He said that Mahatma Gandhi had the courage to fight the British Empire which is the strongest empire known to the world with the weapon of non-violence which was unknown to the world till now. Sjt. Dongre prophesied that this unique method of warfare will be the permanent feature of the future world and we had the proud privilege to belong to this country where and these times when this wonderful experiment was being tried with success. He further advised all who were still wavering, particularly Government servants and employees of semi-government bodies, to enrol themselves freely as Congress Members without any fear of harassment by senior officials or the police.

Sjt. D. M. Nagarkar, the President, reminded the audience that the work of the Congress Committees had increased since offices were accepted by the Congress and the need for more workers was keenly felt. The vigilance needed in fulfilling the local needs and redressing local grievances required a much larger body of workers in every locality than was available at present and he appealed to people with leisure to enlist themselves for this purpose.

On Sunday, there was Flag Salutation at Tara (Juhu) followed by a local needs round.



The Bombay Flying Club Members who had been to London on an Instructional flight returned to Bombay on Sunday.



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—Mrs A.E.W.

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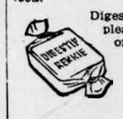

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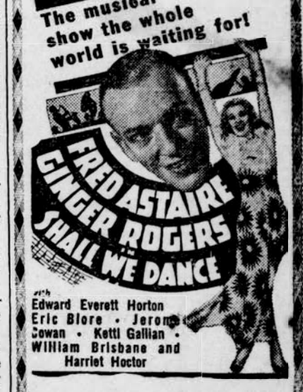

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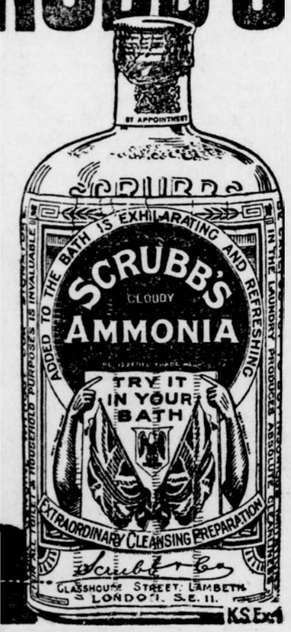

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1937

BOMBAY & PROHIBITION

Presiding over a public debate, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, on Saturday last, on the subject of the practicability or otherwise of enforcing prohibition in this country, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who, as is known, is entirely in favour of such reform, uttered a warning that the liquor interests, which are very powerful in this city in particular, would put up a strong fight and try to prevent the plans of the Congress Ministry from fructifying. In this connection he drew attention to the fact that while the Government stand to lose about three cores of revenue from the traffic, the gains of the liquor trade in the Presidency amount to nearly five and a half crores. Mr. Mehta warned his audience that the trade, which had waxed strong all these years on its unholy earnings, would not easily reconcile itself to the idea of foregoing such immense profits permanently, and that, like its counterpart in America and other Western countries, would try its level best to defeat the plans of the Government. We know that Mr. Mehta's fears are not entirely baseless and his warning is both timely and necessary. We have every reason, however, to believe that the Government of Bombay, like all other Congress Governments elsewhere, are fully alive to the problem and are prepared to face the opposition, covert as well as overt, of vested interests. We only hope the liquor trade in this Presidency, particularly in Bombay city, will not, in its own interests as much as in those of the public, resort to those despicable tactics which have become associated with the liquor trade in Western countries.

Mr. Sabavala's Resolution

The public may note in this connection that one of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. A. P. Sabavala, has come forward to give a notice of a motion requesting the Mayor to inform the Government that in the opinion of the Corporation it would be "highly undesirable" to undertake legislation to enforce total prohibition in the Presidency, "in view of the great danger of illicit distillation, smuggling, etc., which while depriving the Government and the Municipality of substantial revenues and involving additional expenditure in respect of preventive and punitive establishments, are liable to defeat the object in view." This motion constitutes a revealing commentary on Mr. Sabavala's solicitude for the welfare of the "peasants" and "workers" of this Presidency which he flaunted so prominently during the last Assembly elections on his posters and manifaestos to the electors! He might well have spared himself the anxiety on the score of administrative difficulties which the Government may have to face in enforcing Prohibition, for they are sufficiently aware of these obstacles in the way and are quite prepared to overcome them. As to the loss of "substantial revenues", what "substantial loss" does he think the Municipality will have to bear on account of Prohibition in the city? Further, would Mr. Sabavala tell us whether such a "loss" would bear any comparison at all to the loss, not only in the actual earnings but also in the earning capacity of the working class population of this city—not to speak anything of the havoc which the liquor traffic makes of their domestic life? Let Mr. Sabavala and others who share his view and who are so full of lip-deep sympathy for the poor, tell us, before they ask us to believe that the policy of Prohibition will unduly strain the financial resources of the city.

The City's Opportunity

We do not think that there is any one in the Corporation who seriously entertains the exaggerated fears of Mr. Sabavala, whether in regard to the possible loss to the Municipality or to the "great dangers of illicit distillation, smuggling, etc." Surely the Ahmedabad city has as much to fear from such "losses" and "dangers" as Bombay, but what is the reception which this great industrial city is according to the proposal of Government? Not only has the Municipality, by an overwhelming majority, enthusiastically welcomed the reform, but even the workers, whom Prohibition will affect most, are wholeheartedly offering their cooperation to make the reform a success. We cannot imagine that Bombay, which proudly claims to be the first city in the country, will lag behind other towns and cities in its zeal to rid the Presidency of the vile plague of the liquor traffic. We are aware that dominated by certain self-regarding and capitalistic interests, the Corporation has on occasions belied its reputation, but it would be disgracing itself indelibly if it lends any countenance to such a demeaning resolution as has been brought forward by Mr. Sabavala. The Corporation should realise that the Government, backed up as they are by the overwhelming support of public opinion both in this city and the Presidency as a whole, are determined to carry out the reform, despite any silly opposition which any single public body may put up.

A Warning From Congress

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Satyamurti have warned the Government of India and the British Government against entering into any trade Agreement without previously submitting its terms to the Indian Legislative Assembly for its approval. They have made it abundantly clear that, if the warning is not heeded, the Assembly will not hesitate to denounce the Agreement and that in any case it would most certainly turn down any legislation to amend the Tariff Act for the purpose of implementing any such Agreement. This warning has been found necessary because the Assembly has not been given an opportunity to express its views on this subject in advance and because the Government of India have studiously refused to throw any light on the progress of negotiations for an Agreement.

Owing to Government's reticence on the subject it is difficult to say what progress the negotiations have made. The fact that the Indian Advisors are almost on their way back to India, coupled with Government's refusal to disclose any facts about the negotiations, strengthens the general suspicion in the country that there has been a hitch somewhere which makes an amicable Agreement impossible just at present. It appears that the Indian Advisors' terms are not acceptable to the British interests. But one of them, according to our Simla correspondent, has written to a friend at Simla, that after their return Sir Mohamed Zafrullah may have to submit to the terms of the British interests, of course, under pressure from Government. Other reports in well-informed quarters are that the Indian delegates are being unduly influenced to give Lancashire further concessions by the threat that otherwise Lancashire would substitute American in place of Indian cotton as the former is this year very cheap owing to a bumper crop in America. It is also made out that the Sino-Japanese war will prevent Japan from buying normal quantities of Indian cotton and, therefore, if further concessions are not given to Lancashire India will lose a large part of her market for cotton.

The Indian Advisors could not be deceived by such threats nor will the Indian public be deceived by them. Bumper crops in America cannot be an annual feature and even this year we doubt if American cotton will be as cheap as Indian. And Britain buys Indian cotton just because it is cheap. As for Japan, if at all her war with China reduces her manufactures of cotton—which is highly doubtful—that will help the Indian mills to step in and use more of Indian cotton and find a new market in China. In any case it will be foolish to give further concessions to Lancashire and thus cripple Indian cotton mills, the most reliable market for Indian cotton. If, in spite of these considerations the Government of India once again submit to the dictates of Britain, we will say only this at present that the Congress Party leaders in the Assembly have warned them of but a few of the inevitable consequences.

VOCATIONAL OBJECTIVES IN EDUCATION

Need For Co-ordination

(KANAIYALAL VAKIL)

The imported, "authorities" on education have produced for the country an overwhelming wealth of fine, seemingly progressive, phrases and maxims, covering unmeasured poverty of nationally sound educational results and a bankruptcy of educational thought that could clearly envisage and define the needs of the times.

The naive manner, obvious in the current discussions, in which the question of the diffusion of nation-wide literacy is almost invariably confused with the problems of primary education is only one glaring instance. The nation-wide diffusion of literacy is, comparatively, a simple problem of, say, administrative mechanics—a problem that can be solved by voluntary service. For, its demands are uniform and the methods of tuition can be more or less, standardised.

The problems of primary education, examined definitely from the point of view of national advancement, are, however, neither so simple nor so obviously uniform as those pertaining to the task of nation-wide diffusion of literacy.

With primary education, as the first step towards the deliberate national training for citizenship, begins the national task of defining, in as approximately precise and objective terms as possible, not only methods and subjects of tuition but their relevancy and meaning as well decided by their place in the ultimate schemes of national education. If we have thought of this indispensable necessity we have, as a nation, refused to face it.

Paradise For Educational Knick-Knacks

Primary education has, thus, been a perfect paradise for the retailer in pedagogic charms, knick-knacks and novelties. Such a wilderness or plethora of educational "Sutta-Khel" has been conspicuously absent from secondary education. Private educational institutions profitably advertise their "advanced" pedagogy and official and semi-official institutions produce lofty educational 'models' for others to emulate and even institutions with apparently "national" flavour put the breaks on abruptly. All the zeal all the energy, all the time, money and thought spent at the first "progressive" step vanish at the second. The gulf is fixed. It has been sought to be bridged by importing a perfectly vague unpurposive, non-commital, vocational "bias" the preposterous jargon—and by mechanical devices of what is characteristically called "bifurcation," not continuation, development or advancement, as it should, from the primary to the secondary studies.

Universally Popular Pastime

That is how drawing, manual training, handicraft, music, painting, eurlythmics, prysical culture and dancing have been toyed itn at the primary and dropped at the secondary stage. The vocational "bias" has nothing to do with any serious conception of the actual realities of the vocation in after life of the student and the "national" flavour is equally detached from all realities of live national problems. But these subjects are popular. It is possible to please all. It is a question merely of suggesting a subject or of altering a method. And, it is this fashionably popular and dangerously facile tendency that appears again in characteristic flippancy and fervour to suggest subjects primary education for teachers and students alike without any thought as to the precise vocational prospects, visualised or planned, if any, for the student.

Fractional Division Of Interest

To the speculative craving are added the distractions conjured up by sectarian interests. The multiplication of ineffective educational institutions proceeds apace simultaneously with the inevitable minute, fractional division and utter wastage of national educational attention, resources and energy. The gamut of confused educational thought is complete. For example, drawing, design, manual training and handicrafts find themselves strangely accommodated and treated under some of these typical distractions—Harijan education, Women's education. Adult education, Muslim and Hindu education, Higher Art education, Fine and Applied Art education, Technical education Vocational "bias" education, Western and Eastern Art education. Cultural Art education, "Self-expression" art Education, "Commercial Art education, Industrial education. Village Industries and small-scale Industries education and, some years ago when the Department of Public Instruction found its Inspector of Drawing and Craft work at bay on the subject of Free hand drawing, it invented another heading to suit the officer and to protect the Department. It

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 5.)

A FAIRY TALE

This article shall be a fairy tale. I am tired of tracking down the cowardice and insincerity of diplomacy. Let us be happy for once, even though it be in fancy.

The way to be happy is to know your own mind, and act with generosity and without fear.

Very well, then, once upon a time there was a Labour Party in this island, as gallant and resolute as any in the world. It all happened quite suddenly.

It had been for years under an enchanter's spell, but a good fairy cut off the lock that grew on the top of his head, and all his power vanished.

They all turned Socialists again, these people he had bewitched. Dr. Dalton fell on Harry Pollitt's neck and kissed him. Mr Bevin embraced Jimmy Maxton beside the lions in Trafalgar Square, and Sir Walter Citrine threw his decorations in the Thames.

And then, children, what do you suppose they did? They looked round and actually noticed that two wars were going on.

"This won't do," they said, and they really meant it. What was even more surprising, it never occurred to them to run round to the Foreign Office to ask what they ought to think and do.

They began naturally and spontaneously, to act for themselves. They forgot that they were partners in the British Empire. It suddenly struck them that they were members of the working class. (Remember, dear children, this is only a fairy tale. Anything can happen in a fairy tale).

Help For Spain

Spain was the first thing they thought about. That's at our doors. These men and women think as we do. We can grasp their problems without a mighty effort of mental gymnastics.

The problem there is simple enough. A year has enabled a nation, wholly untrained in the art of organisation, to organise itself. It has men enough. It has even passed the ablest of its worker-volunteers through its military schools for officers.

The young conscripts eager and proud to carry a rifle, are better soldiers to-day than the veterans, who have endured the entire ordeal of this year of heroic struggle. But still they lack for arms.

They are short of aeroplanes and short of tanks, but what they chiefly lack is light, portable machine-guns and Lewis guns.

"Very well," said this astonishing Labour Party (remember, children, this is only a fairy tale), "we will see to that."

It set apart a day for Spain. In every workshop it made a collection. In every town and even in every village it held a meeting.

It compelled the simplest, dullest worker, the girls as well as the boys, to understand that their liberties—the future indeed, of the whole European working class—hung on this Spanish struggle.

From the workers and from the Unions, using credit as well as cash, it raised its tens of thousands of pounds. And so it bought the necessary Lewis guns (I won't say where, though, believe me—hush, dear children, I know—but we won't give it away.)

Breaking The Law!

And then there happened one of the most astonishing sights in the history of this island. The guns were loaded on to lorries at Transport House. A vast procession formed up.

There were Communists and I.L.P.-ers and even a few Liberals, but the main body consisted of the stolidest Trade Union leaders, with their watch-chains and their badges and their rotund, comfortable persons.

Past the House of Commons they marched. The bronze Cromwell gave the clenched first salute as they paraded past him. (Remember, children, this is only a fairy tale). And so they walked to the docks, with Mr. Attlee, Mr. Greenwood and Dr. Dalton at their head.

The police were startled, but instinctively they did the right thing. They cleared the way for the procession.

Halfway to the docks a flustered Secretary from the Foreign Office overtook the procession and reminded it, in Mr. Eden's name, that this country is non-intervening.

"So are we", answered Mr. Attlee. "So is Hitler; so is Mussolini. The only thing we have to regret is that we're doing it a year later than the Fascists. But better late than never.'

In a hesitating Oxford accent the Secretary then stammered something about the probability that the whole of his Majesty's Opposition would be arrested before it reached the docks.

"You try it," said Mr. Walter Citrine (such was the respect he commanded that no one called him "Sir"). "You try it, and within twenty-four hours you'll be facing a general strike."

France Follows Suit

The rest of that day's happenings were hilarious, but uneventful. The East End went on holiday. The Mayor of Poplar was waiting in his chair of office to escort the lorries to the ship.

A hundred Members of Parliament rolled up their shirt-sleeves and helped to carry the guns on board. The ship sailed to the cheers of hundreds of thousands of workers.

That was the end of the farce of the London Committee. It never met again.

In France, when its generous people read the news from London, the two workers' parties determined that they would not lag behind the British example.

They, too, gathered arms, and volunteers as well, and with M. Jouhaux (the French Citrine) at their head, they set out in procession, deputies and even sena-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.)

That Might Have Come True

By H. N. BRAILSFORD.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ITALY'S DEFIANCE.

In view of Mussolini's recent open reiteration of Italy's determination not to tolerate the spread of "Boishevism" in Spain and to fight it with arms "if necessary," and his equally blatant applauding of the deeds of the "thousands of Italian volunteers" who had fallen "for the salvation of European civilization," Italy's refusal to join in any "frank talks" with Britain and France on the subject of the withdrawal of Italian volunteers from the Spanish theatre of war, is not at all difficult to understand. When Italy has all along been allowed freedom to meddle in the Spanish affairs, and when she knows that neither Britain nor France is prepared to pick up any serious quarrel with her over such intervention, there is no reason why she should not consolidate her position as well as she can. From the very beginning both Britain and France surrendered the initiative to Italy and now find it extremely difficult to checkmate her by diplomatic means. Only real show of force will make the latter halt in her career of open aggression. But are the former prepared for such a step?

FULSOME PRAISE.

Sir Manekji Dadabhoy's fulsome panegyric reciting the achievements of Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy would have rung true and convincing if Sir Manekji had, at the same time, given his Excellency at least a hint of the expectations raised among the people of this country since Lord Linlithgow's assumption of Viceroyalty, which still remain unfulfilled. Sir Manekji referred to three significant events to the credit of the Viceroy—the "sympathetic correspondence" with Mr. Saksena over the Andamans question, the communication of the information regarding dispatch of Indian troops to China to the members of the two legislatures and the interviews with Mahatma Gandhi and some other Congress leaders. But Sir Manekji Dadabhoy forgot to tell Lord Linlithgow that more than half the grace of every one of these deeds was lost through the inordinate delays and hesitancy that preceded them. The public indignation over the apathy of the Government of India regarding the Andamans hunger-strike had to reach a white heat before Lord Linlithgow's Government would deign to stoop; the invitation to receive the news of the dispatch of troops to China came only after the Government had already issued orders for such dispatch; and, apart from the significant fact that the Viceroy has not yet met the Congress President, the invitations to Congress leaders were withheld for nearly two years after the landing of Lord Linlithgow on India soil—though in his very first utterance as Viceroy he had announced from the house-top, as it were, that he would make it a point of getting in direct personal touch with the leaders of every section of Indian opinion. He has seen Gandhiji, it true, but he knows very well that Gandhiji is not the accredited head of the Congress organisation at present. Why has he not extended an invitation to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, inspite of the broad hint given by Gandhiji, that the Pandit and not he is the person to be consulted regarding the Congress objective and plans? Lord Linlithgow's studied coldness towards the accredited leader of the Congress shows that he has still some mental reservations which prevent a frank discussion of the problems of this country with the head of the Congress organisation.

UNHELPFUL.

Sir Manekji Dadabhoy's paeon of praise for the Viceroy would lead one to believe that the concessions wrung by the Congress from the Viceroy in regard to Provincial autonomy were not forced from reluctant hands but were freely given out of the abundance of democratic spirit in his heart by the Viceroy. But may one know from Sir Manekji why there was no hint of such democratic spirit at the very beginning of the negotiations between the Congress and the official hierarchy? If the Congress had not threatened to precipitate a serious crisis, would the Viceroy have come down from the bureaucratic heights of arrogant disdain of Congress demands, such as was displayed by the Secretary of State repeatedly? Sir Manekji, who now applauds the Viceroy for his "sympathetic attitude" towards Provincial autonomy, has not a word to say about the shortcomings of the Federation scheme and refrains from telling the Viceroy that Indians will never be reconciled to it, if it is forced on them. On the other hand, he unreservedly blesses the Federation. Such flattery can do no good either to his host or to his countrymen.

INDIA'S DUTY

Elsewhere we publish a touching letter from Mr. C. F. Andrews wherein he points out that, though Poet Tagore has recovered from his serious illness, he cannot possibly, at the age of 76, continue to carry the burden of maintaining the Shantiniketan. He accordingly suggests that it behoves Indians to send to the Poet, as a thank-offering, some gift for the benefit of that institution. We whole-heartedly endorse the suggestion. Shantiniketan is an All-India institution and there is no other quite like it. It is, therefore, the duty of Indians to place it on a sound financial basis and spare the aged Poet anxiety on its account. Tagore is more than a poet. He is a seer. We are not sure that the thank-offerings that may be sent to him by the public in response to Mr. Andrews' appeal will fully meet the needs of the situation. A separate All-India Committee should be appointed to collect all the necessary funds for Shantiniketan.

"HINDUSTAN STANDARD"

Calcutta has one more Nationalist dailly in English added to its present number. The "Hindustan Standard" has just been started by the proprietors of the "Anand Bazar Patrika", the well-known Bengali daily. Dr. Rabindranath in his message of greeting to the new paper hopes that the 'Hindustan Standard" will hold high what its name implies and be in English what "Anand Bazar Patrika" claims to be in Bengal—a spirited challenge of the nation's manhood. We echo the Poet's hope and wish our new contemporary a long and brilliant life.

The Poet's Recovery

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With your kind permission I would ask you to give me the opportunity, through your paper, of sharing with your readers my concern with regard to the poet, whom we all love, Rabindranath Tagore. For though we have been more than thankful that his inestimably valuable life has been spared to us, we cannot but realise at the same time that at the age of 76 he cannot possibly continue to carry the burden of Santiniketan Ashram that he has been bearing so long. Indeed, it was his over-exertion in Calcutta to get funds for his Institution which led on to this terribly dangerous illness.

In the great world outside, his name along with that of Mahatma Gandhi, counts: he represents India to the world. Only last year when I was travelling in Australia and New Zealand, I realised it afresh. His poems are still loved and cherished and his name is a household word. With very many, India is the land where Tagore and Gandhi live.

This came home to me whenever I broadcasted. All that was needed was some story about Tagore or some reading of his poems. Letters used to come to me after a national broadcast from the 'back of the beyond'—what is called by the picturesque title 'Never, never land' telling me how intensely they had enjoyed hearing me recite Tagore's musical prose-poems. Nothing else, over there, was in so great request.

We cannot afford to lose Tagore for many years to come: but we must make his burden lighter. He cannot possibly go on carrying the expense of his Institution year after year, in these last years of his very long life. Cannot we help him here? Could we not send him while our hearts are full of gratitude to god for his recovery, a thanks-offering, however small or great, direct to Rabindranath Tagore himself at Santiniketan, Bengal?—Yours, etc.,

C. F. ANDREWS.

Simla.

What will the next great world war be like? asks a writer.

Most probably there will be none left to find that out.

* * *

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's name is mentioned as the likely officiating Governor of U.P. when Sir Harry Haig goes on leave.

Who ever said the Liberalism is a barren policy?

* * *

Proposing the toast of the Viceroy at a Simla luncheon, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State, said that Lord Linlithgow is "imbued with a spirit of the new constitution."

We hope His Excellency does not resent the implications of this left-handed compliment.

* * *

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy referred to "the grand scheme of Federation."

The President of the Council of State seems quite a humourist—particularly adept at the gentle arts of irony and satire.

* * *

According to him "the silver lining in the cloud that surrounds the Federal scheme" is that it is Lord Linlithgow "who has the opportunity of ushering it in."

Do we sense a subtle suggestion that the silver lining is substanially silver-lined, too?

* * *

The Unionist Premier of Panjab, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, says that "the aim and the ideal" of the Congress and his own party are identical.

Must a responsible man like him abuse and libel a rival organization so grossly?

* * *

Confirmed drunkards of Salem observed September 30 as a hartal to "mourn" the inauguration of the Prohibitionist era and buried bottles of liquor with due ceremony.

There were no funeral orations—probably because the mourners were in a state of blissful oblivion as a result of the last desperate orgy of drink.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(1) Now that the Insurance Bill has been finally passed, a check will be placed on the pestilential activities of Insurance Agents.

(2) The British Government have decided to appoint Maulana Shaukat Ali as ithe Grand Muft of Palestine if he can produce a certificate from Mr. Jinnah.

(3) When "under the sunshine" of Lord Linlithgow's "guidance and sagacious counsel," the Federation is inaugurated, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy would be appointed the Federal Poet-Laureate.

* * *

A German explorer who has returned from the interior of Tibet after four years is reported to have been ignorant about the outbreak of the recent wars in the world.

Many European politicians seem to know no better.

Our Singapore Letter

Boycott Of Japanese Goods Goes Strong

Singapore Chinese Help Motherland

SURPRISING NOMINATION OF INDIAN TO LEGISLATURE

(From Our Correspondent).
SINGAPORE, Sept. 28.
(By Air Mail).

The re-appointment of Mr. H. H. Abdul Cader, a gentleman of Surat, Gujarat, as the nominated member of the Legislative Council for the fourth time has caused great confusion among the Indians in Malaya. He has been in the Council for the last nine years, .e. three terms in succession. There is an acknowledged convention that no member of the Legislative Council or Federal Council should hold office for more than three terms in succession. This nomination against this convention has caused striking surprise not only in Indian circles but also among the other nationalities. Almost all classes of Indians in Malaya are against this nomination and somebody has written an open letter to Mr. Abdul Cader to "resign."

BOYCOTT ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE

Chinese in Malaya are very busy in helping their motherland. Every day is Flag Day in Singapore. Chinese children specially girls are seen daily in streets, public parks, cinemas, theatres and every place of public gathering, selling flowers. Coffee-shop girls, barber girls, rickshaw-pullers, hawkers, newspaper sellers, shoppers and school-masters all have contributed their one day's income to this fund. Chinese artists are selling their paintings and contributing the whole income to this fund. Even beggars are sincere enough to sacrifice their one day's "Something Sir!" to this fund. 6,000 Chinese ladies are working daily for the relief fund under the leadership of Mrs. Kao Ling Pai, the wife of the Chinese Consul-General at Singapore. Over 1,200,000 dollars are said to have already been donated. Heaps of clothing and other First Aid materials are to be seen in the relief fund godowns. The Chinese boycott of the Jap is growing stronger and stronger daily. Sometimes forcible boycott is also practised.

ADVICE TO MERCHANTS

On his return from Japan after attending the World Education Conference at Tokio, Mr. Trivedi visited Singapore for some hours. He delivered a speech at the Bombay Sports Club, Singapore, on the "Effect of Education on Politics." He ended with these words:—"Let our traders realise and bear in mind that they represent a nation, which has the proud privilege of being the oldest civilisation centre. The country's freedom should be their guiding principle, wherever they go.

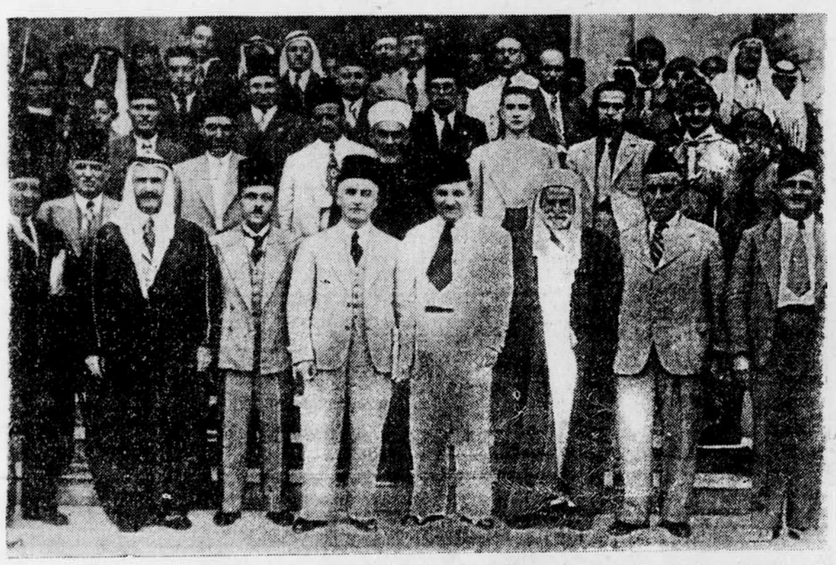
BAN ON INDIAN FILM

It is learnt that the Film Censor Board has banned certain lathi-charge showing film.

GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY

At the general meeting of the Bombay Sports Club's Managing Committee, it was resolved to celebrate the 69th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. That a certain sum be collected at the occasion and be forwarded to him as remembrance, is being discussed among the Gujarati merchants.

A party of Americans who are interested in the activities of the Ramakrishna Mission arrived in Bombay on Monday by the s. s. Victoria, along with Swami Akhilananda and were welcomed at the Ballard Pier by Swami Vishwananda, President of the R. K. Ashram at Khar, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla solicitor and others. Photo shows, from right to left, Rev. Frederick Wilmot, of Boston, Swami Vishwananda. Mrs. Woorster, Mr. Ginwalla, Swami Akhilananda, Miss Helen and Mrs. Wilmot, Rev. Wilmot will tour India and his impressions will be published in the "New York Times", Mrs. Woorster and Miss Helen are the two ladies who are responsible for the erection of Ramakrishna Centenary Memorial Temple, a marble edifice costing about six lakhs of rupees, at Belur, the headquarters of the R. K. Mission near Calcutta.



A Congress of representatives of all Arab countries to determine the Arab attitude towards the partition of Palestine was held in Bludan in Syria. Photo show representatives of the Pan-Arab Congress who were delegates from Syria, Yemen, Palestine, Hedjaz, Egypt, Iraq, etc.

No Italo-Yemen Treaty

Italian Propagandist Reports Contradicted

(From Our Correspondent).
DJIBOUTI, Sept. 24.

In your issue of 6th September ou have printed news about a treaty between Yemen and Italy, but I am sorry to contradict this news. It is Italian propaganda, pure and simple. It is very easy for the Italians to spread such rumours in Egypt because they have hundreds of thousands of nationals there.

If something had happened in Yemen I would be the first man to get this news. Yemen coast is only 12 hours by sailing boat from here and every day and night Arab dhows are entering Djibouti port bringing grain vegetables and kat and all other necessities of life.

Besides these men who at once tell everything that happens there, I have some very influential friends connected with Yemen officials, when I asked them for confirmation of these news they simply laughed and one of them who must know everything told me to tell the Indian public that Yemen would never forgive the death of venerable Syed Mohamed Mukhtar and thousands of others. He also informed me that the Yemen Government and specially Kadi Mohamed Raghil, the Foreign Minister, has been expelling some Italian doctors from Yemen for doing propaganda.

The recent news is that an Italian man-of-war went for a friendly visit to Hodeida and landed one tank which was sent as present by Mussolini to Imam Yahya.

UNDERSTANDING WITH BRITAIN

As regards the other part of the article about the talks with British I heard from this most reliable source that these talks had succeeded and the British have every authority to use Yemen coast in case of necessity.

The French have also a good footing in Yemen and Djibouti is full of Yemenis. There are hundreds of traders, big and small and thousands of workers of all sorts.

The Italians are busy bringing down Italian soldiers in a hurry; they even travel in open trucks, it is said that the Abyssinians have pressed them very hard in Sidamo Province in the south and Wallon Province in the north and as the roads are all made unpassable, the Italians are rushing reinforcements from the sea-side.

FLIGHT OF INDIANS

The French have given notice to all the Italians to quit from Djibouti. This is in retaliation to Italian action against their nationals in Abyssinia. They have ordered that even the big Italian companies can only keep one Italian Director and the whole remaining staff must be French subjects or protegés. But the British do not seem to have done anything and I was surprised to see Colonel Parsons answering in the Central Legislative Assembly recently that all was well with the British Indians. Does he think they dare complain of anything to the British Consul till their lives and property are safely out of Italian territory?

A few days ago an Indian sent his sister-in-law from Djibouti. She was his adopted daughter and had been living with him for the last twelve years. As he was unable to send his wife again so he sent her to bring some of his money which was there. She took the permission from the Italian authorities to come and when she came to the station two days ago, she was forcibly taken out of train by Bandas (Italian Somali soldiers). They claimed that as this girl was without a husband one of them must marry her. Of course, she was carrying my Indian friend's money, about 400 lire, herself and had given the rest to a companion. Now this means starvation for my Indian friend as he has no money left and they have taken away his child by force, and he has to hear these things and keep patience only. This is Italian rule.

News has arrived of another furious attack on Mojo Station by the Abyssinian Imperial Guard, who has been very active lately. On two former occasions the Abyssinians had only sniped this station during the night but this time, the town was surrounded and attacked and hundreds of Italians and Somali soldiers were killed. Early at dawn the attackers went away singing and carrying all the arms of the dead soldiers. The Abyssinians having heard that the Powers have refused to give 'de facto' recognition to Italy—all the small Powers having totally refused to do so,—have become bolder and have started making open attacks.

TUBERCULOSIS IN ANDAMAN JAIL

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The following official statement is issued:—

"That 26 prisoners in the Cellular Jail at Port Blair developed tuberculosis during the last three years is a totally wrong deduction made in certain quarters arising from an answer given in the Legislative Assembly by the Home Secretary, Mr. Throne on the 27th September, 1937.

"The facts are that there were only five prisoners who showed symptoms of tuberculosis and none of these contracted the disease in the Andamans. They all had a family history of tuberculosis or of indifferent health in Indian jails before their transfer to the Andamans. There have been no cases of tuberculosis among the non-terrorist prisoners living in the Cellular jail. Of the remaining 21, one was a suspected case of clinical tuberculosis and the rest were invalided for illnesses other than tuberculosis."

RESERVE BANK IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, October 4.

During the debate in the Central Legislative Assembly on the Indian Securities Act Amendment Bill, Sir James Grigg gave the assurance that the Government of India would have control over the Reserve Bank in the matter of these residuary functions, now to be transferred to it, and proposed to regulate them by an informal agreement with the bank.

He hoped that it would re-assure the members who thought that this Bill meant a lessening of the control of the Central Government.

He pointed out that under the Reserve Bank Act, the day to day control of currency and credit had already passed to the bank and this bill merely transferred certain routine functions regarding certain aspects of the management of public debt to the bank.

The Reserve Bank would issue an annual report on matters of interest in connection with currency and credit during the year. They had, in fact, already started doing so. The most important portions of the report would be published prominently.—A. P.

Danish Woman Swimmer Beats Own Record

GHENT, Oct. 4.

The Danish swimmer, Frau Ragnhild Hveger established a world swimming record for women's 400 metres with 5 minutes 14 seconds, beating her own previous record of 5 minutes 14 and two-tenths seconds.—Reuter.

W. INDIA BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

M. A. Tyebjee Qualifies For Finals

M. A. Tyebjee, who has made a name in Billiards in Bombay, qualified to meet the winner of A. Shakoor and G. H. Dewjee in the finals of the Western India Billiards Championship, by eliminating S. K. Sorabjee, in the first semi-final at the Islam Gymkhana on Monday evening by 500 to 259 points.

The winner was decidedly a superior player and received rounds of cheers for his brilliant and accurate shots and skill in the game. Tyebjee is still in his teens and has a great future in the game. He is sure to be India's No. I in sometime to come. His best breaks to-day were 24, 21, 67 29, 38, 29, 25 and 40.

RESULT:

FIRST SEMI-FINAL

M. A. Tyebjee beat S. K Sorabjee (500—259).

TO-DAY'S MATCH

SECOND SEMI-FINAL

A Shakoor vs. G. H. Dewjee.

JAWAHARLAL'S PUNJAB TOUR

A Day For Delhi And Villages Around

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4.

On his way to the Punjab, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru breaks his journey here for a day on October 10. He reaches here in the morning, and, after visiting villages around Delhi and addressing a public meeting in the evening, he leaves the same night on the Punjab tour.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON PALESTINE

SIMLA, October 4.

Sir Mohmed Yakub has tabled an adjournment motion in the Assembly to discuss "the failure of the Government of India to convey to His Majesty's Government the intense feeling and resentment of Mussalmans of India at the arrest of the Grand Mufti and other Arab leaders in Palestine in the last few days."—United Press.

SIR GRANVILLE RYRIE DEAD.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 3.

The death has occurred of Sir Granville Ryrie.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD LIFTS BAN

Gandhi Jayanti Celebrated: Tuljapurker Free To Enter State

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 4.

The Hyderabad Government to an extent is becoming liberal of late in its policy in view of the new era that has dawned over India, by the Congress coming into power. And this could be illustrated by allowing the holding of public meeting to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday followed by lifting of the ban on Mr. Vishwanath Tuljapurker, President, Vidyarthi Sangh of Paithan, in Aurangabad district.

The people of the State, are therefore, entertaining high hopes that the authorities would soon restore civil liberties by removing all such restrictions. It might be mentioned Gandhiji's birthday was publicly celebrated after a break of eight years.

SIR FIROZKHAN DOWN WITH CHILL

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Sir Firozkhan Noon is suffering from a chill, and is unable to leave for Geneva to attend the meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture, as arranged.—Reuter

Jap. Submarines Stop British Steamer

HONGKONG, Oct. 4.

The British steamer "Yuensang" reported on her arrival here on Saturday that she was twice stopped by Japanese submarines, showing that submarines are operating in these waters.—Reuter.

Plight Of Indians In East Africa

UNDUE WEIGHTAGE TO WHITES

Mehta Stresses Need Of Agitation To Remove Disabilities

The various indignities and humiliations heaped upon Indians in Kenya by the White settlers were recalled by Mr. P. Mehta of Nairobi at a joint meeting of the European and Indian Progressive groups at Green's Hotel, Bombay, on Monday, speaking on the "Problem of an Indian in East Africa." Mr. W. Russel presided.

How Indians Are Treated

Although the library of Nairobi, he said giving an example, was subsidised by the Municipality which, in turn, derived most of its revenue from Indians, Indians were not admitted to membership much less to take books from the library.

The speaker, then, referred to several other instances where inequality of status between the white men and the Indians were clearly brought home to the latter.

Need Of Agitation

The only way to the solution of the social problem, in the opinion of the speaker, was to carry on agitation both in England and India, so that pressure may be brought to bear on the Kenya Government.

INDIANS' PIONEER WORK

Tracing the history of East Africa, at the outset, Mr Mehta observed that Indians had settled in East Africa, hundreds of years earlier than the whites had ever thought of going over there. Indians had penetrated into unexplored regions had carried the torch of civilization established a network of business organisations and, in short, had built up the prosperity of the country. But when the White settlers came, several economic and other disabilities were imposed upon them

UNDUE WEIGHTAGE.

Politically, the status of the Indians was no better. For example the Indians had five representatives on the Kenya Council, while the White settlers were represented by eleven, although the numbers of the latter were less than half that of the Indians there.

The British Government and the Government of India had been in favour of common franchise, but still the White settlers insisted on separate franchise and had their way.

Mr. D. R. Banaji proposed a vote of thanks.

ANTI-FASCISTS CLASH WITH POLICE

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Wild scenes of clashes between Police and Anti-Fascists marked a Fascist march organised by Sir Oswald Mosley from Mill-Bank to Bermondsey, just outside the area where political marches were prohibited.

Thousands of Anti-Fascists had erected barricades consisting of coster-barrows, barbed-wire, trees felled down from the road-side and packing cases with red flags on top and they stoned the police as they attempted to remove the barricades.

The police, with drawn truncheons, charged the crowds, pushing them back and dismantled the barricades.

Two of the police sustained head injuries. Disturbances of a minor character continued and crowds erected a number of barricades, which the police demolished the police deflected the march to an alternative route.

Sir Oswald Mosley eventually spoke amidst a loud din of interruptions and fireworks burst overhead, while the police on horseback pressed the crowd further back.

WINDSOR TO VISIT U. S. AND GERMANY

Housing And Labour Conditions To Be Studied

PARIS, Oct. 4.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor propose to visit Germany and the United States in the near future to study housing and labour conditions, according to an official announcement, which adds that the Duke of Windsor always has interested himself in the well-being of workingmen.

He looks forward to travel in other countries which may afford opportunities of gaining further experience on this subject.—Reuter.

Windsor To Spend Winter At Wife's Home

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will spend part of the autumn and winter at Baltimore, the former home of the Duchess of Windsor, according to a relative of the Duchess who said that the family had been advised of this plan.—Reuter.

GUARANTEED CURE
From lungs— mesenteric and glands
TUBERCULOSIS
LATEST DISCOVERY
DR. FRANS KEUKER ST. PHILOMENA'S NURSING HOME,
Phone 24865. Henry Road, BOMBAY.

Textile Labour Welcomes Prohibition

Ahmedabad Association Will Co-operate Whole-Heartedly In Making City "Dry"

AHMEDABAD, October 3.

"The Textile Labour Association heartily welcomes the joyful tidings that the Government of Bombay contemplate making Ahmedabad City, Suburbs and the surrounding five miles a "Dry Area" from the 1st of April, 1938, or thereabout.

Happy Consummation

"The Association looks upon this step of the Government as a happy consummation of the aspirations and endeavours of the people of this city, including the Congress and the Textile Labour Association, to rid the city of the drink evil." Says the resolution passed by the Joint Board of Representatives of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

In the interests of the working class, which forms the bulk of the population of the city, the Textile Labour Association engaged itself for many years in promoting total abstinence and weaning away people from the drink habit by means of extensive and intensive propaganda, social uplift work and educational activity. While efforts of the Association met with a gratifying measure of success it was discovered that as long as facilities for obtaining intoxicants were not withdrawn totally a section of the people, being handicapped by poverty, ignorance, hard toil and cheerless living conditions, would remain exposed to the temptation of resorting to drink and drugs, leading to an intensification of its misery and a worsening of its plight. The Association is further convinced that so great are the gravity and magnitude of the work that well organised propaganda, vigilance work and constructive activity on a large scale will be needed to ensure the success of this great experiment in prohibition.

NEED OF VIGILANCE

On the strength of its experience in the past, the Association ventures to express the opinion that while effective vigilance arrangement through official or non-official agency is indispensable it would not suffice to confine attention to this negative aspect and that the physical, social and economic factors which bring this evil into being and contribute to its growth should be tackled speedily and simultaneously.

In view of these facts, the following general lines of action should, in the opinion of the Association, be adopted for achieving satisfactory results: —

Propaganda by means of posters, placards, handbills, cinema and magic lantern shows, travelling exhibitions, processions and meetings with the purpose of bringing home to the people the great harm caused by the drink and drug habit and to educate public opinion in the matter.

VOLUNTARY HELP

Creating a network of vigilance committees in chawls and mohollas and enlisting a large number of volunteers for:—

helping in the prevention of smuggling of illicit or unlawful liquor or drugs into the Dry Area from outside and towards this end to make a list of persons who are at present addicted to the use of intoxicants;

to watch over the activities of those who can be suspected of carrying on trade in unlawful or illicit liquor or consuming such liquor and arranging for prompt information about such activities and such use.

Constructive measures to counteract the drink and drug habit, including

provision of counter-attractions in the shape of Recreation centres with radios, games, papers, books etc., in working class localities and near the liquor shops and setting up restaurants for the supply of substitute drinks;

removal of root causes by improving conditions of life and work, especially provision of open space and parks, adequate bathing and washing facilities, better housing conditions, etc.

ASSOCIATION'S MEASURES

Resolved that the Textile Labour Association should set up immediately a Prohibition Department and make an early beginning in this direction on these lines.

The provisional scheme prepared by the Secretary is approved and it is further resolved that copies of it should be forwarded to the Congress, Government and the Municipality and that the Labour Association should make an appeal to the public for co-operation and financial assistance and should, meanwhile, proceed to adopt every practicable measure in furtherance of the prohibition programme within the resources at its command.

THE WEEK IN AHMEDABAD

Workers To March To Haripura Congress Session

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The temperature went up to above hundred and days were very hot and close during the week. For some three days there were clouds in the evening accompanied with lightning but there was only one light shower on the 27th September heat is in our midst but winter winds now seem to be blowing and it is hoped that the temperature will go down in the course of a week or so.

MORTALITY FIGURES.

The mortality figures in the week ending on Thursday last went down to 288 showing a death rate of 39.14 per thousand. Meningitis was responsible for two deaths and consumption took its toll of 27 lives.

CLOTH MARKET.

The cloth market has remained active during the week and market rates have maintained a high level and it is expected that the market will maintain its high tone.

CRICKET MATCHES.

The cricket season is in full swing on this side and the Gordhandas Cup matches which are now organised by the Central Board of Cricket, Ahmedabad, are played on three different grounds and High School and Middle School matches of Schools recognised by the Government Educational Department are played on the R. C. High School and the Madhavlal Hostel grounds. The Gujarat College team played the Gaekwad Cup Tournament match at Baroda and defeated the Baroda College team by an innings and twenty-one runs.

MARCH TO HARIPURA.

The local Mill Kamdar Union have resolved to organise a march of the workers of Ahmedabad on foot to Haripura at the time of the Congress and a committee has been appointed to work up the idea.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

The Labour Union has been making arrangements for prohibition campaign in the city and Congress workers and other sympathisers will come forward to help them. It is hoped that with the experience of the past Ahmedabad will be able to make the experiment successful and the preachings of Mahatmaji and other well-wishers to workers and Harijans in the city will now bear fruit.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

Mahatmaji's birthday was celebrated in several wards and at Congress House on the 1st instant. In the morning there was the flag salutation ceremony at Congress House at 8-30 and there was a meeting in the Local Board compound in the evening meetings were also held in several wards of the city where the life work and ideals of Gandhiji were explained. The teachers of primary schools held a meeting in the Premabhai Hall and the ideals of Mahatmaji were explained by Shriyut Ramnarayan Pathak. In Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College a meeting was held in the afternoon and Dr. Dhruva, Sjt. Narhari Parekh, Sjt. Mavlanker the speaker of the Assembly and Sjt. Jivanlal Divan spoke about the ways and ideals of Mahatmaji and the great work done by him in the country in these twenty years. In the public meeting near Congress House, Sjt. Jivanlal Divan spoke about the great stress laid by Mahatmaji on spinning and khadi and the great service done by him in teaching self-respect to the nation.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Jyoti Sangh has organised an exhibition of home industries and particularly the work of women and has also collected statistics of the work and wages of women working in the city. The exhibition attracts large crowds and seems to be eminently successful. A series of lectures have also been organised by the Jyoti Sangh for the week. The opening ceremony of the exhibition was performed by Shrimati Mithuben Petit presided on the occasion. Both of them complimented Kumari Mradulaben for the work she has been doing and said that Ahmedabad deserves to be congratulated for organised work done by women in the city. An important feature of the week is the series of lectures in the compound near the exhibition Dr Rao, Principal of S. L. D. Arts College opened the series by a lecture on the Place of Women in Indian Economics on the first. His lecture was in English but his style and his arguments held the audience spell bound for more than an hour. Professor Sutaria gave a lantern lecture yesterday on Before our Birth and the hall of the Congress House was full to listen to him.

KHADI SALES.

The sales of khadi have gone up this year and it is believed that habitual wearers will find it somewhat difficult to get their stock as the demand is likely to increase a great deal especially at the time of the Congress. The Khadi Mandir and the Majur Mahajan Khadi Hat the only two shops recognised by the Charkha Sangh have a rush of customers from the 1st instant and the sale of khadi in the week is expected to go up to more than fifty thousand.

CONGRESS MUSLIMS.

The workers of the Moslem League in the city seem to be afraid that they have very little hold on the masses and they are busy addressing meetings to excite people against the Congress. It appears however that Pandit Jawaharlal's speech has produced a great effect on the Mahomedans in the city and young Mahomedans as well as several Mahomedan organisations are working for Congress after Mr. Noorie's visit to Ahmedabad and they are able to do good work after Panditji's visit to the city. The workers of the Moslem League try to run down the Congress and its Mahomedan workers but now there seems to be a cry in the wilderness in the city and a very large number of Mahomedans in the city now favour the Congress party.

BUSINESS JOURNALS

Indian Market

This is a new fortnightly journal of modern merchandising, edited by Mr. H. G. Mudgal. The editor tells us in the opening article that "The Indian Market" is born to be asked questions (on business topics) and to answer them. "We are further told that "The Indian Market" pledges faithful reports of the marketing conditions and practical solutions for sales problems," and that the journal will strive to be a true friend of the businessman and the industrialist We welcome this fortnightly particularly in view of the comparative paucity of such publication in this country. The opening number is modestly though neatly got up, and will cater to a variety of tastes (Address P. O. 417 Bombay; subscription Rs. 5 in India.)

The Indo-Czechoslovak Trade Journal

This journal has already earned considerable popularity within its brief career The leading article in the September issue is rightly devoted to the late Dr. Masaryk, the maker of Czechoslovakia. Another authoritative article on "The Little Entente its evolution and its importance" will be read with considerable interest. A short sketch of Sir Mohammad Zaffrullah's journey through Czechoslovakia gives a topical touch to the issue. As usual those interested in trade and industry will find much profitable information in this number

Journal Of The Fort Co-operative Institute

The latest number of this quarterly gives much useful news of the co-operative movement within its brief compass The article on "Agricultural Finance" by S. B. Kaji is an excellent contribution to the subject, and will be read with profit even by lay readers. The addresses of the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Fourth Girgaum District Co-operative Conference are given in extenso in this issue. "gleanings" are both instructive and entertaining.

The Spectator

The September number publishes a special illustrated article on Batanagar which is the latest industrial town in India. The detailed summary of the Select Committee Report on the Indian Insurance Bill will be found useful. The editor has some hard things to say regarding the Assembly's verdict on managing agents of insurance companies.

'VARSITY DEPUTIES IN CAR ACCIDENT

Commissioners On Tour Of Kathiawar Held Up For 15 Hours

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Oct. 3.

Messrs. Balvantrai P. Thakore of Ahmedabad and D. R. Naik, Professor of Science, Wilson College, the Bombay University Commissioners who are deputed to inspect the five High Schools of Kundala, Porbander, Dhoraji, Wadhwan and Rajkot Girls High School, met with a car accident on the night of October 1.

While returning from Kundala in their Essex Car, its wheels stuck fast in mud while crossing the Bhadar at 9 p.m. Despite great efforts, the car could not be pulled out from mud upto 1 a.m. In the early morning, the driver brought a motor truck from the neighbouring village Atkot. Though the car was brought out of mud by the truck, it refused to work.

In another taxi, they started for Rajkot but again the new car gave trouble between Sardhar and Rajkot and had again to wait for the return bus service which brought them here 15 hours late. A late hour evening session of the High School was arranged by Miss Sushila Pai, Superintendent, Sheth G. T. High School for Girls, Rajkot, to enable the Commissioners to expedite their work for University affiliation.

Rao Saheb C. M. Shroff is appointed Dewan, Ratlam State in Rajputana on a salary of Rs. 1,200.

STUDENTS IN A FIRE.

The apprehensions felt by the students of Dharmendrasinhji Arts College of Rajkot about their impending disaffiliation by the Bombay University, are not yet set at rest by the notice issued by the Principal of the College. It states that though the University intimated him telegraphically of the provisional affiliation for 3 years on June 21, a sudden eleventh hour hitch is raised by the University. The correspondence between the State and the University—since then and which lies in the Huzur Office, refers to the monetary stability of College permanent funds and the efficiency of some members of the staff. In these circumstances he calls upon the students to watch the attitude of the University authorities and to be ready for any unforeseen emergency.

Darbar Saheb Gopaldas, the president-elect of the Kathiawar Conference, has informed the Reception Committee to hold an All-India Exhibition during the days of the session.

On the question of overage attained by individual members, Mr. Venilal Buch, who convened the Youth League Working Committee had to dissolve it permanently

On the other hand, Mr. Vrajlal Shah of Limbdi is making every effort for its early revival.

October 1, in memory of Dr. Annie Besant was celebrated by the girls and teachers of St. Mira's High School Hyderabad (Sind).

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

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THE EXECUTIONER AND THE BRANDED LILY.

"Well listen then, my brother in the Lord," Milady began with solemn modesty. "I will confide my shame to you, a man"

"I awoke in a luxurious bed in a round chamber, with sumptuous furniture and whose only light penetrated by an opening in the ceiling. I felt that I was still under the influence of a narcotic, which must have kept me in a torpor all day for the light of the sun told me that it was almost evening. I staggered out of my bed and dressed myself as quickly as possible I tried in vain to discover a door, but sank at last into an armchair, exhausted with fatigue and terror. Meantime night came on rapidly All at once the noise of a door turning on its hinges made me start. A globe of fire appeared above the glass ceiling, and I perceived with terror that a man was standing within a few paces of me beside a splendid table set for supper.

BEHOLD FELTON!

"That man was he who had pursued me during a whole year, who had vowed my dishonour, and who, by the first words that issued from his mouth, gave me to understand he had accomplished it the preceding night."

"Scoundrel!" murmured Felton between his teeth.

"Oh, yes scoundrel!" cried Miady "For three days and nights he kept me imprisoned and tortured me, but on the fourth day he declared that he would release me because he felt I did not love him."

"Beware!" said I, "for my liberty will be your dishonour."

"Explain yourself, my pretty sibyl!" he said jeeringly.

"Yes, for as soon as I leave this place I will tell everything, my captivity and the violence you have used towards me. You are placed on high, my Lord, but tremble! Above you there is the king; above the King there is God!"

"Listen, you stiff-necked little thing," he said, "Take a little oath for me on the cross hold your tongue, and you shall have riches consideration even honour. Threaten to speak, and I will condemn you to ineffaceable infamy!"

Task Before Educational Conference

STATE UNIVERSITIES MUST BE PURELY EXAMINING BODIES, SAYS GANDHIJI

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the "Harijan":—

The Marwari High School, recently re-named Navabharat Vidyalaya, is celebrating its Silver Jubilee. The management conceived the idea of calling on the occasion a small conference of nationally minded educationists to discuss the plan of education. I have been endeavouring to propound in these columns. The Secretary, Shri Shrimannarayan Agarwal, consulted me as to the desirability of convening such a conference, and asked me to preside if I approved of the idea. I liked both the suggestions. So the conference will be held at Wardha on October 22nd and 23rd. Only those will attend who are invited thereto. If there are any educationists who would like to attend and who have not received invitations, they may apply to the Secretary, giving their names and addresses, and such particulars as would enable the management to decide whether they can afford to issue the invitation. Provision is being made only for a limited number who are deeply interested in the problem and can make a useful contribution to the discussion. The conference is not intended to be at all spectacular. There will be no visitors. It will be a purely business meeting. A limited number of press tickets will be issued. I advise pressmen to elect one or two representatives and share the reporting.

I approach the task in confidence but in all humility, with an open mind, and with the will to learn to revise and correct my views, whenever necessary.

The propositions I shall submit to the conference for consideration will be, so far as they occur to me at present, as follows:

1. The present system of education does not meet the requirements of the country in any shape or form. English, having been made the medium of instruction in all the higher branches of learning, has created a permanent bar between the highly educated few and the uneducated many. It has prevented knowledge from percolating to the masses. This excessive importance given to English has cast upon the educated class a burden which has maimed them mentally for life and made them strangers in their own land. Absence of vocational training has made the educated class almost unfit for productive work and harmed them physically. Money spent on primary education is a waste of expenditure inasmuch as what little is taught is soon forgotten and has little or no value in terms of the villages or cities. Such advantage as is gained by the existing system of education is not gained by the chief taxpayer, his children getting the least'

2. The course of primary education should be extended at least to seven years and should include the general knowledge gained up to the matriculation standard less English and plus a substantial vocation.

3. For the all-round development of boys and girls all training should so far as possible be given through a profit-yielding vocation. In other words vocations should serve a double purpose—to enable the pupil to pay for his tuition through the products of his labour and at the same time to develop the whole man or woman in him or her through the vocation learnt at school.

Land, buildings and equipment are not intended to be covered by the proceeds of the pupil's labour.

All the processes of cotton, wool and silk, commencing from gathering cleaning, ginning (in the case of cotton), carding, spinning, dyeing, sizing, warp-making, double twisting, designing, and weaving, embroidery, tailoring paper making, cutting, book binding, cabinet making, toy making, gur making are undoubted occupations that can easily be learnt and handled without much capital outlay.

This primary education should equip boys and girls to earn their bread by the State guaranteeing employment in the vocations learnt or by buying their manufactures at prices fixed by the State

4. Higher education should be left to private enterprise and for meeting national requirements whether in the various industries, technical arts, belles-lettres or fine arts

FUNCTION OF 'VARSITIES

The State Universities should be purely examining bodies, self-supporting through the fees charged for examinations.

Universities will look after the whole of the field of education and will prepare and approve courses of studies in the various departments of education. No private school should be run without the previous sanction of the respective Universities. University charters should be given liberally to any body of persons of proved worth and integrity, it being always understood that the Universities will not cost the State anything except that it will bear the cost of running a Central Education Department.

The foregoing scheme does not absolve the State from running such seminaries as may be required for supplying State needs.

It is claimed that if the whole scheme is accepted, it will solve the question of the greatest concern to the State—training of its youth, its future makers.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO EDUCATIONAL EXPERTS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the "Harijan":—

Having spoken strongly in 1920 against the present system of education, and having now got the opportunity of influencing, however little it may be, Ministers in seven Provinces, who have been fellow workers and fellow sufferers in the glorious struggle for freedom of the country, I have felt an irresistible call to make good the charge that the present mode of education is radically wrong from bottom to top. And what I have been struggling to express in these columns very inadequately has come upon me like a flash, and the truth of it is daily growing upon me.

I do therefore, venture to ask the educationists of the country, who have no axes to grind, and who have an open mind, to study the two propositions that I have laid down, without allowing their preconceived and settled notions about the existing mode of education to interfere with the free flow of their reason. I would urge them not to allow my utter ignorance of education, in its technical and orthodox sense, to prejudice them against what I have been saying and writing. Wisdom, it is said, often comes from the mouths of babes and sucklings. It may be a poetic exaggeration, but there is no doubt that sometimes it does come through babes. Experts polish it and give it a scientific shape I therefore ask for an examination of my propositions purely on merits. Let me re-state them here, not as I have previously laid them down in these columns but in the language that occurs to me as I am dictating these lines:

Primary education, extending over a period of 7 years or longer, and covering all the subjects up to the matriculation standard, except English, plus a vocation used as the vehicle for drawing out the minds of boys and girls in all departments of knowledge should take the place of what passes to-day under the name of Primary, Middle and High School Education.

Such education, taken as a whole, can and must be, self-supporting; in fact self-support is the acid test of its reality.

BATLIWALA'S ARREST

Students' Demonstration

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, Oct. 4.

Mr. S. S. Batliwala, President, Students' Conference, Pellicherry held on Saturday last was arrested at the conclusion of the conference by the police under the warrant issued by the District Magistrate, Nellore. The Students made demonstrations against the arrest. Mr. Batliwala was taken the same night to Cannanore and thence to Nellore yesterday

It is understood that the arrest is in connection with an alleged seditious speech delivered at Nellore some time ago. Mr. Batliwala was expected to speak in a public meeting at Calicut yesterday.

A large crowd including workers were present at the Town Hall. The meeting was, however, was converted into a protest meeting. A number of speakers protested against the arrest and regretted that such action was permitted by the Congress Ministry.

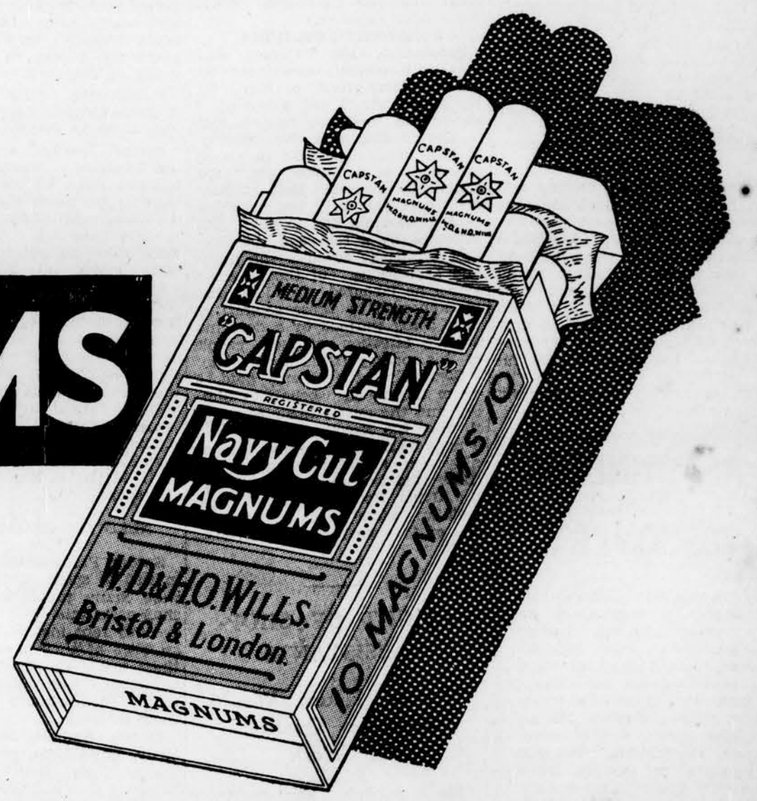
In the course of a message to Malabar, Mr Batliwala said, "Congress ministry can arrest and imprison me but they can't imprison our cause."

BETTER BUY CAPSTAN THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER

WILLS'S

CAPSTAN

MAGNUMS



IMPORTED FROM LONDON

CAP/127

U. P. Congress Commends China's Courage

Dispatch Of Indian Troops Condemned And Anti-War Attitude Affirmed

LUCKNOW, Oct. 4.

By an omnibus resolution, the Provincial Congress Council of the United Provinces condemned the aggressive policy which Japan has followed towards China and the barbarous methods opposed to all principles of international law and dictates of humanity adopted by her to gain her objective.

The Council appreciated the Chinese people's courage and sacrifice to face the tremendous heavy odds, and urged the Working Committee to consider the question of boycott of Japanese goods in such a way as not to increase import of other foreign goods. It strongly condemned the attitude of imperialist foreign Powers and the United States in preventing China from acquiring such resources as she urgently needs for defending herself.

The Council condemned the dispatch of Indian troops to China and trusted that the anti-war resolution of the Faizpur Congress would guide India in the event of outbreak of a war.

SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE

By another resolution, it expressed concern in the declaration that the Arab Higher Committee in Palestine is an illegal organisation, by the British power, and sent its deep sympathy and goodwill towards leaders of Arab nationalist people in Palestine. It assured its solidarity with them in the struggle against British imperialism.

The Council trusted that the only solution of the Palestine problem lay, as in India, in full independence of Palestine, essentially remaining a united Arab country with the predominance of Arabs but with Arabs and Jews co-operating.

The Council trusted that leaders of Jews would not allow themselves to be exploited as in the past by the imperialist power.

The Council is meeting this morning to review the Congress Ministers' work during last few months. The meeting will be attended by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Narendra Deo, and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier, Mrs. Vijayalaksmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, and Mr. Pyarelal Sharma, Education Minister.—United Press.

'ELDERS' TOAST TO VICEROY

(Continued from Page 14.)

to occupy its rightful place in the comity of nations.—A. P.

VITAL ISSUE OF FEDERATION

Viceroy Confident Of Its Materialising

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The Marquess of Linlithgow, replying to the toast, paid a warm tribute to the host for his delightful hospitality. His Excellency said he was particularly most grateful for being afforded an opportunity to meet so many members of both the Houses of the Central Legislature. He was one of those who valued very highly close contact in private life with those who were engaged in public affairs, from whatever side or politics they might come.

The Viceroy recalled the last occasion on which he and many of those present had enjoyed the hospitality of Sir Maneckji. That was a time, His Excellency said, when he was living more on hope and faith than upon entire confidence; but his faith was not misplaced, and looking now over the eleven provinces of India, which were governed by administrations supported by majorities in their legislatures, he could only say that he hoped that the whole of India was proud of this beginning of a difficult and anxious experiment. (Applause). Anxieties there must be, and uncertainties there must be, said the Viceroy. Let everyone agree that the future was one that might fairly be described as full of hope (applause).

HIS CONFIDENCE

Proceeding, the Viceroy said that it was his conviction that members of the Central Legislature might go down from Simla in the near future, encouraged by the recollection of a heavy and arduous session, and work for India, well and faithfully done. He was full of hope that we may succeed in securing the Federation of all India in the near future (Applause). Many and varied opinions were held as to the merits of the scheme of federation presented in the Statute of 1935. He was one of those, who, His Excellency thought, had the weakness of seeking to see the other person's point of view. He sometimes wished to have an extremely restful and comforting experience of seeing only one side of the things of life (Laughter); but he saw the other side, and realised the nature of the doubts and anxieties that were held about the scheme of Federation, and he would go so far as to say that he sympathised with many of them.

VITAL ISSUE

When he came out to India he had expressed the hope that the scheme of Federation was on the whole one calculated to secure Federation within a reasonable time, after the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy. His experience of the last eighteen months had confirmed that view regarding the establishment of Federation "within a reasonable time." In a matter so complex and so controversial, it was quite inevitable that many sincere doubts and much hesitancies would be experienced. It appeared to him that there was one consideration, before which all other considerations paled into insignificance, and that was of urgent and vital importance for securing at the earliest possible moment unity in political sphere. (Prolonged applause.)

SYMPATHY FOR INDIA

Proceeding, the Viceroy said that he was much encouraged by the reception given to him by his kind host. "I will continue, I assure you, to do my humble best to serve India," said the Viceroy. It was never possible to please everybody at all times, yet His Excellency assured, that at least his approach to the problems that arose from day to day was informed by a real and the liveliest sympathy towards the hopes and aspirations of those among whom he laboured. He added that his approach to those aspirations were being warmed by a deep and abiding affection of the people of this country (Loud applause).

Concluding, the Viceroy paid a warm tribute on behalf of himself and the guests to Sir Maneckji, who, His Excellency said, was a man whose services and personality were valued not merely by those who sat under his rule in the Upper House but by all who took an interest in the public life of this country (Applause).—A. P.

ASTOUNDING FRENCH DISCOVERY!

RADIAURUM TREATMENT (Atomic Radium Gold Injections) positively cures Gonorrhoea and Syphilis from 2 to 4 days. Amazing, astounding, but nevertheless true. Has created a sensation among doctors. 100 p.c better than 606, 914 arsenicals, mercurials, bismuth, vaccines or electric treatment. Speedy, rapid cure. No unpleasant reactions. Laboratory proof of cure given. For this unique and exclusive French treatment consult free: CLINICAL DEPARTMENT, HERING & KENT, REAY HOUSE, 3rd Floor, Opp Lloyd's Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 24297.

PLIGHT OF SHOP-ASSISTANTS

Shorter Hours Would Enhance Quality Of Work

Five hundred shop-assistants marched in a procession through the bazaars of the City to Chowpatty and held a mass meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Y. J. Meherally in favour of the Bombay Shop-assistants Conference to be held in Bombay on October 16 under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally said that the Shop-assistants' problem was a serious one as there were thousands of them in a place like Bombay. Their conditions of work were horrid. Even a moderate institution like the International Labour Office advocated a forty-hour week and in America a movement was afoot for a 32-hour week, but in India that limit was exceeded in less than two days.

They had the good fortune of having a Congress Ministry in power and any move in the direction of ameliorating the conditions of shop-assistants would meet a better fate than that of Bakhale's Bill.

GRUESOME FATE

It was a tragedy to see boys of tender years working in hotels for abnormally long hours. What would happen to them? They would fall a prey to consumption owing to overwork.

It was only "unity" in the face of such circumstances that could lead them to success.

Several speakers coming from the Gumastha community who followed dwelt on the various difficulties to which their class was a victim. On their labour their masters grew fat. The hours of work were unlimited, being from early morn till late at night.

Speakers also appealed to their fraternity to make the Conference a success by partaking in large numbers. A demand of an eight-hour day was made by them, which limit would enhance the value of work by the quality of work turned out.

Pandits Desraj Sharma and Mulchand, Messrs. Girdharlal Thakkar, Kameshwar Vyas, Yusufalli Surti, Mayaram Bhai and Mahimkar spoke.

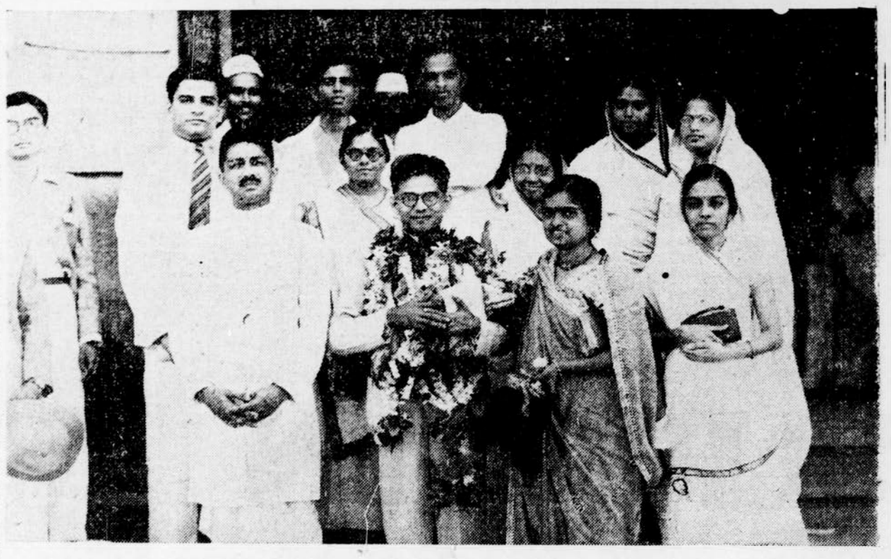
NEED OF ORGANISATION

Sardar Premsinghji, who was invited to speak said that there were many problems before the shop-assistants. In a city like Bombay rent took away the greatest slice of their income. Besides there was no security of tenure anywhere. Any organisation built up by them should look to all their interests.

Messrs. Ambalal Mehta, Natwar Mody, Daya Shanker, Jagannath Varma, Gouri Shanker Bhatt and Bhagwandas Kapadia addressed the gathering.

A programme of cycle and torch-light processions was announced for the ensuing Sundays.

Shop-assistants from the following places took part in the evening's procession in the City:—Cloth Market, Mangaldas Market, Marwadi Bazar, Gold and Silver market, Dana Bazar, Alsi Bazar, Bora Bazar, Mudi Bazar, etc.



Dr. Mazumdar of Bombay sailed for Aden on Saturday on being appointed Medical Officer in Aden Hospital.

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, the Youth Lodge and the Muslim Students' Union, a public meeting was held at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, on Friday evening when Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji presided. Photo Shows group taken on the occasion.

WHY MAHATMA WRITES ON POLITICS IN "HARIJAN"

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Saturday's "Harijan":—

A Harijan Sevak reminds me that nowadays Harijans, for whom this weekly was started, have receded into the background and its columns rae devoted to all sorts of subjects. He is half right. I have begun to discuss questions which have been hitherto deliberately excluded. The reason for exclusion no longer exists. The contrary is the case now. In the greater part of India the Congress is both in office and power. It is true that the power is limited. But it is limited in terms of complete Independence, not otherwise. India is one vast prison with high walls of suppression choking her mind and body. But its Superintendent has seen fit to give a large part of the prisoners the power to appoint from among themselves the governing officials with full powers of administration, at any rate enough for growing strong, so long as they recognize that they are still prisoners. Well, they have chosen to take advantage of this freedom in the hope that by never requiring the assistance of his admitted physical superiority they will convince the Superintendent that he is no longer wanted.

Anyway, that being my interpretation of the Government of India Act and the office acceptance, I must strive to show to the coworkers, who have become Ministers, how in my opinion they can achieve the end. And if I succeed in so doing, the battle against untouchability is almost won.

But I need hardly say that removal of untouchability from the Hindu heart is like communal unity, an indispensable condition of success through the non-violent action that is implicit in office acceptance. Therefore Harijan sevaks have to redouble their efforts to touch the Caste Hindu heart as well as the Harijan heart.

A FAIRY TALE

(Continued from page 6)

tors in the front rank, for the Spanish frontier.

They crossed it in triumph with their load. They, too, had determined that they would non-intervene with the rest.

That was the end of a legal crime that has stained our civilisation for a year and three months.

The ban had been broken. The Spanish Government now obtained in London or in Paris all the arms it needed.

Second only to the good work the T. U. C. and the Labour Party did in this way was the help it gave the Spanish Fleet. Soldiers can be trained more rapidly than sailors. On the Clyde, the Tyne and the Thames the party openly raised a naval volunteer contingent of seasoned men.

In a month the Republic commanded the Spanish coasts. In half a year it smashed the Fascist invasion.

Back To Reality

But this, dear children, is a fairy tale. It has not happened yet. Shall I tell you what really is happening? This Labour Party is backing the Government of Surrender.

At Geneva, not even the facts emerge through the fog of cowardice. Even M. Litvinov has not ventured to produce his evidence to prove that Italian submarines sunk two Soviet ships.

Everyone knows that Italian official agents were involved as deeply as Franco's officers in the recent terrorist outrages in Paris and elsewhere in France.

After their brief moment of relative courage in facing the pirates at the Nyon Conference, the British and French Government are getting ready to admit the arch-pirate, Italy, on a footing of "parity" into the scheme for the suppression of piracy.

Meanwhile, the Italian representative at Geneva has approached M. Delbos, the French Foreign Minister, and has given him the customary assurances. When the Republic is destroyed, Italian troops will be withdrawn from Spain and, in particular, from the Balearic Islands.

M. Delbos, who is an even weaker man than Mr. Eden, and a more commonplace and negative personality, appears to be satisfied.

Italy is trading as usual on her notorious ill-faith. Before Mussolini visits Hitler, he is testing London and Paris to decide whether it will pay him better to throw in his lot with them or with Berlin. Each side knows him for what he is, and each, therefore, hopes to buy him—for a time.

It is a comedy of weakness, in which the one man who dares everything without scruple or honour, can gain all the loot.

Three institutions compete for the prize of weakness. Which is the readier to be duped—the British Foreign Office, the French Quai d'Orsay or the Labour Party?

I am a loyal adherent of the last.

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For Those Going To Kashmir For Shikar

Instances have occurred, and continue to occur, in which officers arrive at the frontier of Kashmir with arms and ammunition for which they can show no licence. Such arms and ammunition are in consequence detained by the Kashmir State Customs authorities, with the result that owners are put to considerable inconvenience, the more so if the purpose of their visit to Kashmir is "shikar."

Such arms and ammunition detained will in future be deposited in the State Malkhana until the owners produce their licences and defray the cost of transport and other incidental charges in sending the arms and ammunition from the Customs Posts to the Malkhana.

All officers in possession of firearms, who may intend to visit Kashmir State and Jammu, are therefore warned to take with them their British Indian possession licences for weapons other than those which form part of their authorised equipment.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price, to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

D. T. A. Ellis

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any limitation or substitute.

If your Chemist cannot supply you, write Muller Maclean, Bombay.

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7 O'Clock blades offer, at an amazingly low cost, the chief advantages possessed by slotted blades. Their edges are keen and lasting and they provide closer, cleaner shaves and more shaves per blade than the old-style three-hole blades.

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Fields and Factories

Development Of Cattle And Dairy Industries

Wright Report On Animal Husbandry Stresses Value Of Dairy Products

The report of Dr. N. C. Wright, who was appointed with Sir John Russell to make a survey of the activities of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been received.

The report of Dr. Wright, who is the Director of the Hannah Dairy Research Institute, is of particular significance at the present moment, a great deal of interest having been aroused in the subject of animal husbandry as a result of His Excellency the Viceroy's drive to improve the standard of Indian cattle and to increase supplies of wholesome milk in the country. There can be no two opinions as to the importance of this campaign in the interest of national health and prosperity.

VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Dr. Wright draws pointed attention to the need for extensive research work from the point of view of the cultivator, who is still the principal producer of milk and milk products.

For the development of dairying in particular he recommends a properly staffed and equipped Central Dairy Institute. The urgent need for this has long been recognized and schemes have been submitted to locate such an Institute in a dairy tract within reasonable distance of Delhi, but owing to financial stringency there has been little prospect up to the present of obtaining the necessary funds.

In justification of the considerable allotment of funds which will be necessary for this, Dr. Wright mentions that the dairy products of India are worth approximately Rs. 300 crores a year, which is as much as the value of India's total output of rice, or three to four times the output of wheat, hides and skins are valued at Rs. 40 crores, thus exceeding the total value of Indian sugar.

He draws attention to the estimated value of cattle labour, namely, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 crores a year, and to the great value of cattle manure, which is placed at about Rs. 270 crores. This brings the value of animal products of all kinds to a total of over Rs. 1,000 crores a year, excluding poultry, for which no figures are available.

NOT ON WESTERN LINES.

Regarding general development of the dairy industry, the report says that any such plans should cater for the existing taste and dietary habits of the population. Since climatic and other conditions in India differ very widely from those in the West, development should not be on Western lines A new technique was needed, designed to solve the special problems of India. The majority of the population in India was rural, living on small holdings, while 98½ per cent. of the total milk produced in India was consumed as liquid milk or as ghee, dahi, khoa and other indigenous products, only 1½ per cent. being utilised for producing Western products such as creamery butter and cheese.

Dr. Wright, therefore, recommends that attention should be concentrated first on the production of indigenous products, and on the organisation of producers on a village industry basis as distinguished from a factory basis

With regard to handling and distribution, he considers that new and cheap methods suitable to Indian conditions should be investigated and devised. For example, some sort of heat treatment of milk might be more suitable for improving keeping-qualities than refrigeration, which could be applied only in the case of supplies of milk to Indian cities. In view of the fact that only three per cent. of the population live in cities, or 100,000 or more inhabitants, the latter was relatively a small problem.

He recommends that standards should be laid down for all indigenous products and that the administration of laws relating to adulteration should be made rigid.

The present average yield of milk in India is only 600 lb. per cow per year. The first necessity in increasing output and cheapening cost of production is, therefore, to increase the average milk yield. For this purpose he is in full agreement with the system now being generally pplied, under which intensive breeding control is carried on in selected areas.

He draws attention to the fact that the number of approved bulls at present in service is only one per cent. of actual requirements, and considers that the number should be greatly increased, while the purchase of good oulls from selected breeders should be extended wherever possible, as a stimulus to breed good cattle. In intensive breeding areas the present system of castration at early age needs to be carried out on a much wider scale, and selected stock systematically registered and inoculated against rinderpest. He approves of the proposals which are now being implemented to train stockmen for such work. He is also in entire agreement with the arrangement now being made to establish herd books and milk records and recommends that this should be proceeded with as soon as possible.

UNDERFED CATTLE.

He points out that Indian cattle are generally underfed and that the supply of fodder should be considerably increased, while a system of rationing suitable for the cattle of India needed to be further investigated. He agrees also that the evidence recently obtained by Veterinary Investigation Officers of deficiency diseases over wide tracts of country needed thorough investigation so that means of overcoming them might be devised.

To solve the many problems confronting the Indian Dairy Industry, Dr. Wright considers that the greatest present necessity is for a properly staffed and equipped Dairy Institute at a more central place than Bangalore, where investigations of an all India nature could be carried on. Such an institute should be divided into four sections viz: Dairy Bacteriology, Dairy Chemistry, Dairy Technology and Dairy Husbandry, and could undertake much of the research which was to be carried out at the proposed experimental creamery at Anand, which could come at a later stage. This is in accordance with the attempts which were made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research as long ago as 1931 to secure a suitable all-India Dairy Institute. He further considers that arrangements should be made in Provincial Agricultural Colleges to study problems of a local nature.

He agrees with the present arrangements that Dairy training should be carried on in Provinces, and recommends that every Veterinary College should maintain a small dairy herd, taking the view that the Central Institute should provide only for advanced post-graduate training.

He suggests that each Province should establish an advisory service for the dairy industry and that as a first step Dairy Development Officers should be appointed To secure co-ordination with the Centre, the Director of the Central Institute should act as a part-time Dairy Expert of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

INDUSTRIAL WAGES SHOW INCREASE

I. L. O. Year Book Reviews World Trends

Index numbers of industrial wages in 21 countries, compiled by the International Labour Office and published in the 1936-37 edition of the I.L.O Year Book, indicate that the trend towards stabilization of money wages, observable in preceding years, apparently is giving way to a slight tendency to rise.

The movement is particularly marked in the United States, where it has been under way since 1934; in Belgium, Estonia, and New Zealand, and in France, where the index refers to October 1936 and thus reflects to a certain extent the effects of recent social legislation. A similar, though less marked rise, is observable in Australia, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the Union of South Africa.

In Czechoslovakia Canada, Germany, and Japan, on the contrary, the situation is more or less unchanged as compared with 1935, while figures for the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland show a slight fall.

INCREASE IN HOURS

"To judge from the available statistics", says the Year Book, "the average number of hours worked per day or per week in industry tended to rise very slightly in most countries, the rise being fairly marked in the United States. So far as it is possible to judge, the rise in daily or weekly earnings was thus slightly greater than the rise in earnings per hour.

"The United States shows a definite increase in weekly earnings as a result of a fairly substantial increase in the number of hours worked. In fact, real weekly earnings have now reached the 1929 level. This does not mean, however, that the working population as a whole has reached the same purchasing power as before the depression, for the number of workers employed in 1936 was still below the figure for 1929, in spite of the increase in population during the interval.

"For the two other countries which have tried to carry out the 40-hour week on a large scale—Italy and France—there are not sufficient statistics available to estimate the effects of those measures on the workers' actual earnings. In France the index number of the workers' average weekly hours for the end of 1936 was still above that for 1935, the reason being that the revival of economic activity, which was then taking place, more than compensated for the shortening of the statutory working day.

"Moreover, for many industries this legal reduction only came into force at the beginning of 1937, and it was not until then that the index of hours worked showed a marked reduction. Again, the increase of 27 per cent. in real wages per hour, shown in the statistics, refers to October 1936; since that time there have been fresh wage increases but also a considerable rise in the cost of living."

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Less People Out Of Work In Britain

An interesting comparison of the general trend of unemployment among women and men workers in six of the principal European industrial countries is made by the 1936-37 edition of the International Labour Office Year Book, which has just been published here.

In three of the six countries—Great Britain, Germany, and Czechoslovakia—the Year Book shows, unemployment declined in 1936 both among women and men. In Poland, on the other hand, it increased among both sexes. In Austria unemployment among women remained almost stationary while there was a slight decrease among men. But in France it decreased among men and increased considerably among women.

DECLINE IN BRITAIN

In Great Britain, the decline in unemployment among women was 11 per cent (figures based on the number in receipt of benefits, or from 273,332 to 242,537) and among men 17 per cent.

In Germany, the decline in unemployment among women was 37 per cent. or, from 443,144 in January 1936 to 277,788 in January 1937 (figures of application for employment registered by the employment exchanges). The decline among men was 27 per cent

In Czechoslovakia the decline in unemployment among men between December 1935 and December 1936 (the date of the most recent figure) was 26 per cent and among women 25 per cent. The number of women unemployed dropped, during that period, from 54,264 to 43,819.

In Poland unemployment among men increased 11 per cent. during 1936, and among women 12 per cent. or from 68,300 in January 1936 to 77,074 in January 1937

In Austria the number of applications for work from unemployed women declined only 0.02 per cent. or from 97,530 to 97,274 between January 1936 and January 1937. Unemployment among men declined 0.2 per cent. during the same period.

In France, whereas male unemployment declined by 17 per cent. between January 1936 and January 1937 (i.e. the number of unemployed in receipt of relief) unemployment among women rose 10 per cent. or from 95,265 to 105,426.

The Year Book notes that, compared with the figures for male unemployment those relating to female unemployment show "the evolution of the unemployment market was less advantageous to women than to men" everywhere except in Germany. It points out, at the same time, that special measures were adopted in several countries in order to meet the special difficulties encountered by women workers on the employment market and to reduce the number of unemployed women

definite ECONOMIES

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ALLEGED CHEATING

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA. (By Mail).

A short advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 25th and 27th September by one Mr. S. A. Asthena requiring 3 clerks for a new sugar concern to be opened in Baroda has brought him under police surveillance and he is now held up by Sayaji Ganj Police till final inquiry is completed.

Major Nimbalkar and Messrs. More and Kelshikar have worked hard to unearth the mystery. Mr. Asthena asked for Rs. 10 from every applicant for registration and one Mr. Mulekar of Bombay wrote to his local friend Mr. Natwarlal Parikh to look to details about it and to give deposit if found genuine. Mr. Parikh was not able to find Mr. Asthena and when he went to the Post Office he knew that Mr. Asthena was staying at Garden Hindu Lodge and that the postman had not delivered M. O. S. to him as there was no witness to attest them

He informed the police who took up the case and took Mr. Asthena's statement. He stated that he belonged to Muttra, passed LL.B. from Aligarh Muslim University in 1932, went to Mauritius, Java and Fiji in 1934 and was now legal adviser to a Company, etc.

The accused later, in a second statement, said that his real name was Mr. George Joseph Baptista and that he is a resident of Andheri. In June, 1936, he opened the Kolson Products Co. in 17, Elphinstone Circle Bombay. In December he was required by the Phalton Road Police Station and on excuse of finding bail he escaped. On 20th Sept. he arrived at Baroda with Rs. 8 on hand. Being in straitened circumstances he thought of the idea of advertising in the "Chronicle" and then to take Rs. 10 as deposits from each applicant. He has studied upto the matriculation. His parents live in Andheri

In all he received about 2 dozen applications of which about 18 are in police custody.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Better And Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, October 4

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was easy on hedge selling and liquidation

BULLION BETTER

London gold and silver ruled better

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat was firm. Base metals were strong.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was more active on scattered buying but business small. Giltedged securities kept steady on some enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Oct 4

Previous closing	8.18
To-day's opening	8.12
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	8.12
Difference	—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Oct 4

Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.72
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing	4.69
Difference	—.13

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 162-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 4

Cotton was depressed by continued absence of any fresh incentive with Mr. Wallace's statement regarded as somewhat disappointing with the result that the market was subjected to some further selling.

Trading in December commenced at 8.12 i.e. 6 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool and some scattered hedging and liquidation but at lower levels some covering appeared under which December partially rallied to 8.15.

New York cotton finally closed at 8.12 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 4

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.21/8.20) 8.14/8.12

January (8.19/8.19) 8.04/8.03

March (8.19/8.17) 8.10/8.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 4

American October (4.70) 4.59

American December (4.79) 4.67

Sakels November (6.40) 6.21

Sakels January (6.85) 6.70

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct 4

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 163-12 and Rs. 161-8 at night. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 162-8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 4

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 3/4) 1-10 3/4

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 11/16 paid and sellers) £20 7/8 sellers

Dunlop October (£23 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.

Lightning October (£21 3/4) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 9/16 buyers) 8 9/16 buyers

Forward January March (8 3/4 paid and value) 8 3/4 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November October (£15 sellers) £15 sellers

Linseed Calcutta October November (£15 9/16 sellers) £15 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata October (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal November (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 4

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 111 3/4 and December 109 3/4. The market was very active on scattered buying influenced by better weekend foreign cables and bullish crop advices from Australia but thereafter the demand slowed down with prices moving in a small margin.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 4

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.08 3/8. Prices advanced slightly on scattered buying by local operators but the demand was generally slow in the absence of any good cables from outside.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Oct 4

Previous closing	4.95 1/2
To-day's opening	4.95 1/2
To-day' closing	4.95 3/8

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 4

Previous closing	4.95.60
To-day's opening	4.95.35
To-day's closing	4.95.47

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 4

Previous closing	151.87
To-day's opening	150.75
To-day's closing	150.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.36 and then improved to 4.95.5 with the rate subsequently displaying steadiness in a small range.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.95.47

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 150.18

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8

Paris on Bombay (11.465) 11.360

New York on Bombay (37.41) 37.44

Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/8

London on Milan (94.40) 94.20

London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32) 1-2 13/32

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin £242 3/4 buyers £243 1/4 sellers. Irregular) £250 buyers £250 1/4 sellers. Firm

Lead (£19 3/16 buyers £19 1/4 sellers. Irregular) £19 9/16 buyers £19 11/16 sellers. Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£54 to £56) £55 to £57

Glasgow Iron sh (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct 4

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Sellers reserved. Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 4

Spot	(19 7/8d.) 19 15/16d.
Forward	(19 13/16d.) 19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 4

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6) £7-0-6 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 4

Wheat January	5 10 9
Wheat May	5 7 0
Linseed May	8 4 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct 4

Silver ready	50 13 0
Silver 1st settlement Asho	50 13 0
Silver 2nd settlement Kartak	50 14 0
Gold ready	34 12 9
Gold 1st settlement Asho	34 12 3
Gold 2nd settlement Kartak	34 11 6
Sovereign	22 3 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Oct 4

Liverpool wheat October closed at 111 3/8 as against the previous closing at 110 1/2.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Oct 4

May Delivery.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 4 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 4 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 4 6

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97-10-0 at 4 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 97-12-0.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	97 10 0
Highest	97 12 0
Lowest	97 10 0
Closing	97 12 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 1/2 as against the previous closing at £92 1/8.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct 4

2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Loan (£98) £98 1/4

3 per cent Indian (£92 1/4) £92 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4.

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103) £102 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 7/8) £74 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 1/2) £99 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 5/8) £110 1/8

5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 7/8) £101

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 7/8) £101

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 7/8) £109 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 4

2-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds were firm on continental support. Otherwise markets were dull and easier but there was no real selling pressure in evidence. Internationals were inactive.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (151-3) 150-0

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (64-4 1/2) 64-4 1/2

Hydro Electric (£6 3/8) £6 1/4

Musical Industries (20-4 1/2) 19-6 ex div

Princhin Johnson (40-9) 40-9

Imperial Chemical (37-4 1/2) 37-4 1/2

Woolsworth Ordinary (64-9) 64-9

Realisation 1930 (£92 1/2 ex div) £90

Dunlop Rubber (34-0) 34-0

Unilever Ordinary (40-0) 40-0

Ford Motors (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£72 1/4) £71 3/4

British American Tobacco (111-3) 111-3

Carreas A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (148-1 1/2) 148-1 1/2

P and O S N Company Deferred (27-10 1/2) 28-3

Distillers (108-6) 108-6

Bredfords Dyers (£6 5/8) £6 5/8

British Celanese (£6 1/4) £6

J and P Coates Ordinary (45-0) 45-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 51-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (28-0) 28-0

Inter Nickels (£52 3/4) £52 1/2

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (73-9) 76-3

Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-9) 20-9

Donaro Teas (45-0) 45-0

Empire of India (33-0) 33-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (34-0) 34-0

Gula Kelampong (32-6) 32-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-3) 33-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (53-1 1/2) 53-1 1/2

Burma Corporation (16-0) 16-0

Rio Tintos (£18) £18 1/2

East Rand Proprietors (60-7 1/2) 60-0

Rand Mines (£8) £8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 7/8) £13 7/8

Association Portland Cement (85-7 1/2) 85-7 1/2

Trinidad Leaseholds (111-3) 111-3

Sub Nigel (£10 3/4) £10 5/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (32-6) 32-6

Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (47-6) 46-10 1/2

Anglo Iranian (85-0) 85-0

Burma Oil (125-7 1/2) 123-9 ex div.

Musical Eagle (14-6) 14-6

Shell Transport (105-0) 103-1 1/2

Royal Dutch (£43 3/4) £43 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£66 1/4) £66 3/4

L and S Ordinary (£32 1/4) £33

L N E R Defd (£5) £5

Southern Paris 5 per cent (£21 1/4) £21 1/4

London Paris 5 per cent (£124) £124

London Transport 'C' Stock (£76 1/2) £76 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 4

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 49 1/2) dol 49 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 5/8) dol 39 1/2

U S Steel Common (dol 87 1/8) do. 87 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 123) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Giltedgeds And Homerails Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 4

On the Stock Exchange the Giltedgeds were strong with some continental buying. Home rails were firm. Otherwise it was dull and featureless. The operators were disposed to mark time pending a fresh incentive

The commodities eased owing to heavy official estimate of Egyptian production Base metals were firmer.

The French francs were steadier on bear covering.

Wall Street opened steady, and was then irregular.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct 4

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	16 0 0
Punjab January	13 14 0
Desi American January	17 13 0
Tone weak.	
Wheat October	30 6 9
Wheat November	30 14 0
Wheat December	31 5 0
Wheat July	29 0 0
Tone quiet.	
Gram October	23 4 3
Gram November	23 6 9
Dal	23 14 9
July	23 0 0
Toria November	42 11 3
Toria December	42 9 9
Toria February	39 2 3
Cottonseed January	16 0 0

NARIMAN TOURS KARNATAK

Visit To Dharwar And Hubli

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Oct. 4.

Mr. K. F. Nariman paid a two days visit to Dharwar. He presided over the Karnatak College gathering. A crowded programme was gone through. On October 1st. in the morning he paid a visit to the Mallasajan Gymnasium in the evening. He also paid a visit to the Karnatak Historical Association and much appreciated its work.

He was then presented with the Municipal Address. The function was first arranged at the Municipal Building, but due to large crowds the meeting was arranged in the maidan. Mr. Nariman spoke in Hindi. the Collector of Dharwar was present. Mr. Nariman appealed to the public to stand by the Congress.

He motored the same night to Hubli and addressed a public meeting and explained the present Congress policy. He expressed surprise that a major Municipality like Hubli should still not have electric light. He wanted the rate-payers to be fully conscious of their rights. Mr. Nariman returned to Dharwar late at night

On October 2. Mr. Nariman hoisted the National Flag in the presence of about 3,000 people It was drizzling all the time but popular enthusiasm was not chilled. He appealed to the Kannada youth to keep the country's flag flying A mammoth procession was then taken with Mahatmaji's photo in a cart through the main streets of the town

Mr Nariman then visited Gareg village where 4,000 Kisans from villages round about had gathered to hear Mr Nariman. Mr Nariman explained them the agrarian programme of the Congress and its fight on behalf of the Kisans.

In the afternoon Mr. Nariman visited Karnatak Lingayat High Schools and addressed the students.

PROPERTY BEQUEATHED TO PEOPLE

Mangrol Chief's Generosity

Mr. Esmail Chhapra writes:—

Indian Princes are, not infrequently, assailed and abused both from Press and platform as gigantic instruments of unbridled autocracy and decaying and tottering remnants of antiquated feudalism It cannot be denied that some members of the Princely order are unmindful of their noble heritage and have amply deserved the criticism.

It is however not uncommon to come across refreshing instances—the worthy and noble exception to Princely order as a whole. There are yet in India Princes who live not for themselves but for their people. whose benevolent and beneficent administration has evoked admiration and praise from civilised world Foremost among them stands Shaikh Jahangir Miyan. the veteran and illustrious Chief of Mangrol in Kathiawar who is an honour to India and a precious jewel of the Princely Order.

His generosity. unostentatious but ceaseless efforts for betterment of his subjects remind us of the first Khalifa Hazarat Abubaker. the Great Grand Progenitor of the House of Mangrol who when called upon by the Master gave up his all for him.

The noble Shaikh Jahangir Miyan by his testamentary disposition has bequeathed his all for the betterment of his State in the following words:

"All that I die possessed of consisting of property movable and immovable of each and every description of a private nature styled as "Khangi" other than the endowments I have already founded shall be utilised strictly for purposes which have for their object the welfare and betterment of the bonafide people of Mangrol State as a whole."

If the noble example of Shaik Saheb is imitated and followed by others who dignify the princely order and also by the rich, much of the heat and hatred that threatens the disruption of our society could be avoided.

The noble lead given by the Shaikh Saheb inspired the Prince. the Princess and Begams of Mangrol to rise to the occasion and to renounce their claims on the properties of Shaikh Saheb for reputed to be worth millions. for the benefit of the subjects of the State.

VOCATIONAL OBJECTIVES IN EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 6.)

was described as 'Educational Art.'

Exotic Theories Borrowed Literally

There have been no means to control these fractional endeavours, to eliminate the redundant distractions. No regional educational or art or vocational surveys have served as the basic foundation of this recklessly exuberent growth. No definite conceptions of education, crystallized by nation-wide acceptance. have aligned them to the live urgency of national realities in education. The University and similar departmental examinations much as we disclaim. in theory, their importance and value in actual practice, govern sternly the activities at the secondary stage where suddenly all the energy, time and money spent in newly-labelled educational speculation. for example in art, vocational 'bias" or handicrafts are found to be irrelevent and wasted where the business of education is taken seriously. Primary education is not taken seriously. It is not adjusted by any impartial survey and study of actual vocational national needs to the secondary, higher or even technical education. The child is humoured as a child by "progressive" institutions or stereotyped by conventionally model" official and semi-official institutions—not made fit for vocational employment and national citizenship by either. For, most of the time that is not given to elaborating national sentimentality is employed by our educationalists in explaining away theories and methods and equipments illustrated in exotic literature on education borrowed not only almost wholesale but literally. It is hard to remove the educational prepossessions and prejudices and concepts thus built up.

Actual Vocational Conditions Unexamined

But the moment has arrived to know precisely why educational thought, system, theories and practice are not decidedly formulated on the survey and study of vocational conditions actually existing in the country. It is instructive to note that while voluminous arguments borrowed from alien "authorities" on art education are employed to justify the speculation in education, no effort has been made to survey the national necessities of art, and, worse. no effort, either by private or official institutions has been made to align their art education on the basis, for example, of the report of the solitary survey of art-crafts published by the Government of Bombay

The Three Departments Interchange Service

It is perhaps premature to expect to view educational problems steadily and as a national whole. It would be an abstraction perhaps to suggest how libraries, museums and art galleries must actively contribute to the vocational and social objectives of art But it is not premature to suggest that if the present Congress Ministry is in earnest about effective as well as economic vocational and technical education it must start with eliminating the overlapping efforts, for instance, of the technical institutions in the Presidency the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Department of Industries. The problem of drawing, design, manual training, and handicrafts imply common vocational necessities and values. These must be one and the three institutions must be brought together to decide the most effective and economic ways of interchange of instructive services and the elimination of unnecessary personnel equipment and establishments.

The knowledge of common vocational necessities in drawing, design. manual training or handicrafts would be the only means, moreover, to check and to direct purposively the reckless exuberance of educational 'subjects" and "methods" which burdens the teacher and victimises the student in the primary schools and leaves them in the lurch in the secondary schools

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Oct 4

B I S N ss Ellora of 2385 reg tons, Captain P Fairbairn arrived on 2nd instant from Karachi via Mangrol and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Waynegate of 2639 reg tons, Captain H L Brown arrived from Antwerp, via Gothenburg, Oslo, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Port Said, Suez and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N ss Nardana of 4784 reg tons, Captain E E White arrived from Melbourne via Gladstone with cargo of horses, dogs and cows.

T Morrison ss Jehangir of 2157 reg tons, Captain P M Mirless arrived from Jeddah via Aden with passengers and general cargo.

K Nixor ss City of Canterbury of 5290 reg tons, Captain J Wyper arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Iranian Oil, Oil Tanker ss British Soldier of 3303 reg tons, Captain J D Miller arrived from Abadan with cargo of fuel oil.

Volkart Bros ss Sembilan of 4044 reg tons, Captain I Bakker arrived from Basra via Bahrein with dates and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Victoria of 7145 reg tons, Captain A Vapurro arrived from Genoa via Naples, Port Said and Gabuti with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

L Triestino ss Victoria of 7145 reg tons Captain A Vapurro sailed for Shanghai via Colombo and Singapore with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Mirzapore of 4135 reg tons, Captain J F Waldrum sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 4-10-37.

S S Waynegate (L E) for Madras and Calcutta

S S Weissenfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports

S S City of Canterbury (K N) for Liverpool and Glasgow via Bedi Bunder, Karach. and Port Said.

S S Gamaria (M M) for Madras, Calcutta. Pondicherry Mauritius via Colombo and Coast Ports.

S S Nardana (M M) for Basrah

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 4

7 City of Canterbury 5290 Karachi 9-10 K Nixon

10 British Justice 4122 Abadan N F, Anglo Iranian Oil

11 Elysia 4211 Karachi 6-10 A L

15 Nardana 4784 N F 5-10 M M

16 Sembilan 4044 Singapore 5-10 Volkart Bros

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Ellora 2386 Karachi 25-10 M M

3 Barpeta 1892 Persian Gulf 6-10 M M

16 Indira 278 N F, N F, The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.

10/11 Waynegate 2639 Madras 5-10 L Edwards

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Lalita 283 Dholera 6-10 The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.

B Begum 3656 Rangoon N F, T Morrison

F Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 11-10 T Morrison.

K Jalatarang 1464 N F, N F, Scindia S N

Jenaki 530 Malabar Coast 6-10 Malabar Steamship Ltd

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Bhutan 9-10-37 M M

Viceroy of India 25-10-37 P and O

Kaiser-i-Hind 2-10-37 P and O

Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O

Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and O S N

Cathay 14-10-37 P and O

Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O S N

FROM PLYMOUTH

City of Simla 18-10-37 Killick Nixon

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Kobe 15-10-37 J Finlay

City of Canterbury 3-10-37 K Nixon

Harmodiar 9-10-37 J Finlay

FROM OSLO

Simla 27-10-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Russo 7-10-37 L Triestino

Dondolo 10-10-37 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Mar 16-10-37 N Y Kaisha

Borneo Maru 9-10-37 O S Kaisha

Anyo Maru 6-10-37 N Y Kaisha

Corfu 18-10-37 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Aybfels 5-10-37 L Edwards

Heemskerk 7-10-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Sydney 6-10-37 F F Campbell

Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards

Pres. Garfield 14-10-37 F F Campbell

FROM BASRA

Bankura 7-10-37 M M

Vasna 9-10-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalayamuna 5-10-37 Scindia S N

FROM DURBAN

Talrea 30-10-37 M M

Kenya 16-10-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 7-10-37 M M

Weissenfels 5-10-37 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 16-10-37 M M

Cathay 23-10-37 P and O

Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O

Viceroy of India 30-10-37 P and O

Kaiser-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O

FOR PLYMOUTH

City of Simla 23-10-37 K Nixon

FOR SYDNEY

Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O

Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 7-10-37 K Nixon

City of Barcelona 2-10-37 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Weissenfels 9-10-37 L Edwards

Trifels 4-10-37 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell

City of Sydney 10-10-37 F F Campbell

Pres. Hayes 29-10-37 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 19-10-37 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 3-11-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino

Ranchi 14-10-37 P and O S N

Rajputana 28-10-37 P and O

Anyo Maru 15-10-37 N Y Kaisha

Borneo Maru 24-10-37 O S Kaisha

FOR KARACHI

Aybfels 10-10-37 L Edwards

Vita 7-10-37 M M

Gamaria 5-10-37 M M

Ellora 25-10-37 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-10-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 11-10-37 T Morrison

FOR BASRA

Varela 7-10-37 M M

Barpeta 6-10-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 27-10-37 M M

Takliwa 13-10-37 M M

B. P. T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Trifels 1-10-37

S S Gamaria 1-10-37

S S Pres. Van Buren 1-10-37

S S Falkenfels 2-10-37

S S Kalavati 2-10-37

S S Comorin (boats) 2-10-37

EXPORTS

S S Weissenfels for Lisbon: 5 cases dry casings D Abraham

For Amsterdam: 18 bags dill seed A Virji.

For Thessaloniki: 40 bags henna powde. D Abraham

For Rotterdam: 500 bags talcum powder Havero Trading, 110 bales cotton raw The Patel Cotton Co; 330 bales cotton raw Bombay Co

For Gothenburg: 50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 45 bales cotton waste clean G M Vyas.

For Chios: 28 bales dry salted buffalo hides D Abraham.

For Bremen: 110 bales cotton waste clean C Jairam

For Antwerp: 11 bales raw wool D Abraham; 55 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 3200 pkts myrabollams K Tricamji; 200 bales hemp raw K Tricamji; 124 bags mustard seed K Tricamji; 240 bags kardi seed S M Rajgor; 110 bales cotton raw Swastika G Trading; 55 bales cotton raw Bhaidas Mawji; 55 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg: 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 4 casks beef casings D Abraham; 3 casks sheep casings D Abraham; 55 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros; 165 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 25 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas; 200 bags talcum powder; Havero Trading; 2000 pkts myrabollams R S Tata; 50 bags gum E Vallimohamed; 179 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 275 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 385 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 275 bales wool raw Ralli Bros, 7 bales sheep skins D Abraham; 110 bales cotton raw Swastika G Trading; 55 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 110 bales cotton raw The Universal Cotton Trading; 55 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 377 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading;

For Suez: 100 bales cotton grey piecegoods A Virji

For Klaipeda: 28 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ghent: 610 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Swastik G Trading; 30 blaes cotton raw A Poddar;

S S Elysia for Manchester: 50 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 104 drums castor oil A Hargovindas.

For Liverpool: 52 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 150 bales oily cotton waste G Gabriel; 24 bales wool raw S and Hanibhoy

For Liverpool: 202 pkgs scrap iron M/s Samuel Osborn (India); 2100 pkts myrabolam crushed K Tricamji; 679 bags g nut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 1258 bags linseed oil cake Ralli Bros; 10 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

IMPORTS

S S Baroda Agents M Mackenzie from Busrah; 9867 bundles wet dates; 1141 bags dry dates; 60 pkgs sheep skins; 100 bags wheat:

From Bushire: 600 bundles wet dates; 125 bags raisins

From Bahrein: 10 bundles goat skins; 1 tin gold coins; 1 tin gold.

From Woweit: 2 bundles gold coins; 1 bundle gold and silver; 1 tin r pearls.

From Muscat: 1133 bags dry dates; 36 cts pomegranates; 210 boxes wet dates.

S S Tirgestia Agents L Triestino from Genoa: 127 cases vermouth; 25 cases wine; 25 bottles quick silver; 247 cases wire nails; 28 cases whi and ctn mixed tissues; 60 bales paper; 40 bundles rice starch; 13 cases machinery; 18 cases lift parts; 300 cases school slates; 23 cases farmaceutical products; 90 cases woollen tissues.

From Catonia: 533 bags sulphur.

From Palenno: 100 casks lemon and orange cand.

From Leghorn: 302 cases win and ctn rugs; 37 cases miltons; 35 cases win tissues; 133 bales prato goods; 70 bales win rugs; 2952 pieces marble slabs; 1500 pcs marbles; 3311 pieces marble tiles; 23 cases wine; 140 bales rugs.

HINDI ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:

As already announced, the Annual Hindi Elocution Competition, under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. will be held on Sunday, October 10 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall. In all three prizes will be awarded, including one Gold Medal to the best candidate taking part in the Competition. The Competition is open only to those whose mother tongue is other than Hindi. Intending candidates must send their entries (in the prescribed forms available at the Congress House, Bombay—4) so as to reach the B.P.C.C. Office on or before the 9th instant before office hours. Each entry must accompany with a fee of Re. 1.

The following are the subjects chosen for the Competition:

1. Gandhiji as a Philosopher;
2. Gandhiji as a Revolutionary;
3. Prohibition within three years
4. How to make education a self-supporting proposition.

Co-operative Brokers Selling Cotton

FARM PLAN CONSTRUED BEARISH

Tendency To Increase Crop Estimates

BOMBAY, October 4.

ON SATURDAY, THE NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES MARKET WAS FAIRLY ACTIVE WITH CO-OPERATIVE BROKERS ACTIVELY IDENTIFIED WITH SELLING SIDE, WHILE MR. WALLACE, THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, FARM PLAN WAS REGARDED AS MORE BEARISH THAN OTHERWISE.

THERE IS A TENDENCY TO INCREASE CROP ESTIMATES AND WE STILL PREFER SALES ON RALLIES WHICH ARE LIKELY AFTER SUCH A DRASTIC DECLINE.

The outstanding feature in Secretary Wallace's statement is that his programme is an indirect notice to the world that the U.S.A. intends to keep her place in world cotton supplies. This statement was considered bearish as steps will be taken to keep up exports.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened barely steady and declined on heavy hedge selling and long liquidation.

Prices later rallied slightly on short covering and trade price fixing. With less talk of cotton going into loan, prices reacted on hedge selling, especially late months.

The domestic spot demand was fair with considerable export business. Cotton Textile goods market was dull with a limited turnover and the session was steady at the decline.

The market opened at a decline of 8 points with December 8.20 but under scattered buying prices advanced 4 points from the opening level and December was quoted 8.24 which was the highest level reached soon after the opening of the market. Later on there was increased hedge selling and prices declined 7 points from the highest level and December was quoted 8.17 which was the lowest level for the day. The market closed at a net decline of 10 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 8 points at 8.47c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and with increased selling prices closed 10 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 8.26c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with January 4.80. There was some hedge selling against short covering and the market closed 3 points up. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 4.89d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. Giza futures closed unchanged to 4 points up and Uppers gained one to two points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with a limited business. Sakels futures closed 4 to 5 points up and Ashmouni futures declined 3 to 7 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Market rallied moderately in the early part of the week influenced by reports of holding movement in the South with prices considerably below the loan basis but reacted subsequently on weakness of other commodities, realising and renewed hedging. Trade mostly anticipates an increase in the October Bureau by several hundred thousand bales.

The low level of prices and terms of old gold values are making sellers and buyers cautious with the latter still awaiting more definite news of the holding movement or marketing of a larger percentage of crop. Investment buying was advocated by those believing that prices were close to probable low levels of the season. Larger exports to Europe are more than offsetting the sharp decrease to the Orient.

Meanwhile hopefulness of the American cotton to compete on more favourable basis with foreign growths is engendered by the large crop as well as by the indications of a change in the Administration's farm policies, recognising the necessity of maintenance of foreign markets, with growers to be compensated by subsidy payment.

PRIVATE CABLE.

N. Y. December Highest (10-7 a.m.)	8.24—04
N. Y. December Lowest (11-52 a.m.)	8.17—11
Liverpool January Highest	4.85+05
Liverpool January Lowest	4.80+01

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Cotton market dull differences narrowing due strength near months owing loan level expect narrow range just under loan level pending crop distribution.

Decline may go somewhat further but advise caution.

Widespread farmers holding movement developing creating strength near months larger crop estimates expected believe prices about bottom think will buying spring months.

Although holding causes firmer basis hedge govern contracts farmers Memphis convention reported sold towards new control plan.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:—

"End of the week hedge selling. Secretary of Agriculture farm plan not considered particularly bullish. Considered present prices safe even if the market should go temporarily lower."

"Outstanding point we see Secretary Wallace statement is quote this programme would serve notice to the world that the United States intends to keep its place in the world market" which we interpret as meaning America's export surplus will be left to sell at world market prices. Believe prices will gradually work some lower under weight of heavy movement but short position not attractive at this level and on any further declines would favour accumulating long position but being prepared average on declines."

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside:—Crop week favourable. Trade believes prospect improved September. Holding movement increasing. Yarns cloths slow. World consumption American August September about equal year ago but not rising. Commodities lower.

SHORT SALES IN METALS

The London Metal Bureau states:—"It has been suggested that the recent heavy fall in prices was caused, at any rate in part, by short sales on the part of stock jobbers who found themselves loaded with practically unsaleable copper stocks, and who operated in the Commodity market as a hedge against their stock commitments. If this is so the covering in of these bear sales will only occur when stock markets show a healthier tone."

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Forn. Power Common	5
Electric P. and Light 7 p.c. Prfd.	55
Columbia Gas	10
American Tel. and Tel.	162
Western Union Telgm	33 1/4
Canadian Pacific Railway	10
Great North Prfd. Railway	40
Pennsylvania Railway	30
U. S. Rubber	39
Boeing Airplane	25
Imperial of Canada	19
Kennecott Copper	46
National City Bank	34 1/2
Amerex	20 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	69
Republic Steel	25
United S. Steel	80 1/4
American Rolling Mills	31
Anaconda Copper Mining	39 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	51 3/4
General Motors	49 3/4
General Electric	44 1/2
Union Carbide	88 1/2
Socony Oil	18 1/2
St. Oil of N. J.	57
Chase Bank	39 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	565

Market steady. Turnover 2,90,000 shares.

Kennecott Copper's profit dol 4 1/2 per share likely.

It is expected that U. S. Steel Corporation is likely to earn dol. 125,000,000 net in 1937 while it earned dol 50,000,000 in 1936.

Large Common dividend is possible.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (in 1,000's)

Total forwarded	444	49	444
East Indian forwarded	60	4	70
Total Stock	—	684	—
East Indian Stock	—	72	—

PIECEGOODS & YARN

Bombay, Oct 1

PIECEGOODS

	Rs. a. p.
Grey, Unbleached—	
Longcloth (Standard Quality) per lb.	0 9 2
Longcloth (Fine Quality) per lb.	0 15 9
Shirtings per lb.	0 9 1
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality) per lb.	0 8 8
Leopard Cloth per lb.	0 9 2
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border) per lb	0 10 3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P. B.) per lb.	0 15 0
Dhills per lb.	0 8 5
Domestics per lb.	0 8 2
Domestics per lb.	0 8 0
Chadars per lb.	0 9 9
White Bleached—	
Longcloth per piece	10 8 0
Drill per piece	8 2 6
YARN—	
4s (All Waste) per lb.	0 3 11
6 1/2s (All Waste) per lb	0 4 3
8 1/2s per lb.	0 5 8
10 1/2s per lb	0 6 0
12 1/2s per lb.	0 6 3
16s per lb	0 7 2
20s	0 7 8
24s per lb.	0 8 4
32s per lb.	0 10 0
60s per lb.	1 2 3
80s per lb.	1 6 10

NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS (in 1,000's)

New York, Oct 1

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1936-37
Total in sight (excluding linters)	3,747	890	3,176
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	988	188	1,014
Exports from U. S. Ports	874	203	806
O. which to Japan	47	4	205
Of which to China	8	4	1
Of which to Great Britain	266	81	196
Of which to Germany	164	25	119
Stock at New York	—	—	—+
Stock at U S Ports		2,494	—
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,489	—
World's visible supply	—	6,649	—
Of which to American cotton	—	5,107	—
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	1,521	258	1,615
Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,363	483	1,763

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Following a further decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 165/12 for Broach A/M, delivery. Prices fluctuated within a range of one point and the lowest touched was Rs. 165, when there was some covering. The undertone of the market was weak.

The general sentiment which hitherto was moderately bullish has now become definitely bearish and it is freely talked that prices would decline to Rs. 150. In view of weakness in New York the above feeling is gaining ground but the next Bureau report which is expected to show an increase of 3/4 million bales, seems to us too high and while we look for a moderate increase, we think the market is looking for a too high figure. We think it advisable to cover sales on all declines and await higher levels to replace.

The Liverpool market was due to open 5 points down but it opened weak at a loss of 10 points and under increased selling prices in the local market declined to Rs. 163/8. Later on Liverpool was reported 8 points down which induced some short covering and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	163	4	0
Oomra D/J	144	4	0
Bengal D/J	127	4	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Beng I F.G.	136/39
C. P. 1	154/56
C. P. 2	143/45
Arvi	143/45
Berar	137/39
Khandesh	132/37
Jalna/Sailu	132/37
Burwah Sanavad	132/37
Mathia	117/22
Broach Fine	157/61
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	191/96
Surat	206/08
Navsari	216/18
Kampala	326/28

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, October 4

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	2-10-37.	Since 1st Sept This year
Khandesh		202
Barsi and Nagar	49	438
Berar		6
Central Provinces		48
Total Oomras	49	694
Dholera		600
Sind-Punjab	90	6,000
Broach		1,382
Coompta and Dharwar	312	1,646
Westerns Northerns	64	349
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		704
American		158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,032	19,938
Total	1,547	31,509

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 30th Sept

In full-pressed bales	2-10-37.	This year.
Europe	50	20,807
Japan and China		22,080
Coast Ports		5,865
Up-country by Rail		23,583
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		1,388
Total	50	73,724

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 1st October	250
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	29,962
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	27,050
Increase	2,912

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct. 2.

SAK—	
Novembe,	14.86+4.
January	14.94+5.
ASHMOUNI—	
December	10.53—3.
February	10.58—6.
April	10.64—7.
GIZA—	
November	12.93—6.
January	12.99—8.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Dec. 165 Jan. 178 March 189 May 194 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 166/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.90 Rs. 47 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 166/8—New York May 8.17 Rs. 17 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/2.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.38+1.
October	6.37+3.
November	6.40+3.
January	6.85+4.
March	6.98+4
May	7.10+4.
July	7.14—0
UPPER—	
Spot	6.60+1
October	6.08—0.
November	6.08—0.
January	6.06+2.
March	6.08+1.
May	6.11+1.
July	6.13+1.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 2-10-37	2422000	1828000
Receipts yesterday 2-10-37	59000	6000
Exports to date 2-10-37	908000	861000
Stock at Ports 1-10-37	2494000	1995000
Stock at Interior Town 1-10-37	1489000	1831000
Stock at Liverpool 1-10-37	684000	763000
Visible Supply 1-10-37	5107000	4813000
Quantity in sight 1-10-37	3747000	3176000
Quantity out of sight 1-10-37	1521000	1615000

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 4.

On Saturday London gold prices declined 1 1/2d to £7-0-6. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 7/37 points at 151.87. Dollar-Sterling cross rate closed 4.95.66 at London and 4.95 1/2 at New York. London silver prices advanced 1/16d for spot at 19 7/8d, and 1/8d. for forward at 19 13/16. There was little speculative buying and sellers were reserved Montreal prices closed unchanged to 3 points up. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. In sympathy with weakness in cotton there was some selling in silver and silver prices declined to Rs. 50/9 when short covering appeared and prices improved to Rs. 50/10/6 Gold was quiet with scattered selling

GOLD

Ready	34 12 6
Aso	34 12 3
Kartak	34 11 9

SILVER.

Ready	50 9 0
Aso	50 10 0
Kartak	50 12 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct. 2

October	44.25
December	44.70+05
March	44.50+05

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Oct 4

Cotton: Heavy rains in Eastern Belt, Central Belt and Arkansas. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "More rain expected."

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Oct. 4.

On Saturday London, Liverpool and Chicago markets were quiet but the local market was fairly steady with a better enquiry for linseed prices opened at Rs. 8-4-6 and after advancing 3 pies eased off to Rs. 8-4-6. Wheat market was quiet with scattered selling.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	8 4 6
Wheat January	5 10 9
Wheat May	5 7 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

October	110 1/2d.
December	108 7/8d.
March	104 3/8d
May	103 7/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Oct. 2.

December	dol 1.08 1/8
May	dol 1.08 3/4.
July	dol 1.03

Argentine Wheat Production

"Buenos Aires:—Severe moisture deficiencies continue in parts of Cordoba and Buenos Aires and most of Santa Fe and Pampa. The sky is cloudy and the weather is unsettling in the South Wheat production is privately estimated between 200,000,000 and 240,000,000 bushels."

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4-0.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-2-0.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-3-0.
Kesar Rs 10-11-0.
Saraya Rs. 10-8-0.
Java spot F. 7.00.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct. 2.

November	£13-15-5

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 4.

	Cwts.
Wheat	31,277
Linseed	6,027
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	623
Gingellysced	380
Groundnuts	3,050
Castorseed	1,846
Rice	6,932
Myrabollams	866
Cottonseed	124
Gram	2,077
Joowar	2,217
Maize	47
Barley	1,491
Bajree	257
	Cwts
Indian Sugar	1,844

Trade Tendencies

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:—

Cotton: "Wallace's statement construed somewhat bearishly but cotton now going into loan, however must expect hedges on any upturn during next few weeks."

Wheat: "Look for steady markets as offerings light until southern hemisphere crops move."

Sugar: "Large December position still to be liquidated, would only make purchases on good recessions."

Rubber: "Looks healthier due recent speculative liquidation. Price now appears reasonable for moderate purchases."

Metals: "General tone weak though think decline overdone. Momentarily prefer look on."

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay Oct. 4.

3 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100
per cent 1951/54	101/8
per cent 1941 Bonds	103/8
per cent 3 Bonds	97
1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/12
1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
per cent 1948 Bonds	108/2
per cent 1960/70	113/3
1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/12
per cent 1939/44	105/9
per cent 1940/43	108/4
1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan	103/10
TAX FREES.	
per cent 1954/62	112
per cent 1945/55	120/3
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	103/12
per cent 1935 Mysore	123
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
per cent B P T 1974	109/4
per cent M Deb 1974	108/8
per cent M Deb 1949	118
per cent 1954	131
per cent K P T 1956	131

Notes:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/10 and improved to Rs. 97/11. Tone: steady to firm.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct. 4

B. C. RATES	D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling	D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	2 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling	T T 268 3/8
Bank's buying	T T 266 1/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling	T T 1,125
Bank's buying	T T 1,155
APAN—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 66 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 84
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling	D D 80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling	D D 91 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 4.95.43 2nd instant	
Japan/London 1/2 1 32 4th instant.	
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 4th instant	
Shanghai/London 1/2 5/16 4th instant.	
Java/London 8.93 3/4 4th instant.	
London/Paris 151.87 2nd instant.	
London/Belgium 29.42 1/2 2nd instant	
London/Switzerland 21.57 2nd instant.	
London/Berlin 12.34 1/2 2nd instant.	
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 2nd instant.	
London/New York 4.95.60 2nd instant	
London/Amsterdam 8.96 2nd instant	
London/Italy 94.40 2nd instant	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady	
Gold £7-0-7 1/2 1st instant.	
Gold £7-0-6 2nd instant.	
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 1st instant.	
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 2nd instant.	
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 1st instant.	
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 2nd instant.	
Silver New York Ready 45 1st instant.	
Silver New York Ready 45 2nd instant.	
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant.	
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant.	
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 1st instant.	
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 2nd instant.	
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent	
MONEY:—	
Call 1/2 per cent.	
3 months 3/4 per cent.	
6 months 1 per cent.	
Tone: Easy	

Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross revenue (subject to adjustment) of the said Companies for the month of September 1937 and for 3 months ended 30th September, 1937, were as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous financial year:—

	For the month of September 1936 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	3,09,098
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,57,501
Tata Power Co. Ltd	5,04,431
	For the month of September 1937 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.,	2,92,137
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,14,713
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	8,21,027
	For financial year upto September 30, 1936 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	9,99,913
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	13,10,401
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	16,45,701
	For current financial year upto September 30, 1937 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Eletric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	9,72,716
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	12,14,831
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	24,52,065

Okha Port News

Bombay, Oct 4

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires: The s.s. "Rahmani" of the Bombay Persian Steam Navigation Company, arrived here on 23rd September and discharged 7,470 tons of coal from Calcutta, and left on September 29.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Oct. 4

The chief amounts of rainfall were: Chanda, Karwar, Parbhani, Mangalore and Maslipatam three inches each; Saugor Island, Bogra, Dinajpur, Balasore, Purnea, Ratnagiri, Marmagoa Ahmednagar, Mahableshwar abad and Cocoanada two inches; Gopalpur, Kanker, Aurangabad, Calicut, Trivandrum, Cochin, Kurnool and Calingapatam one and half; Akola, Sutna, Nagpur, Pendra, Bombay Miraj and Gulbarga one inch.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-10-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —,019 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.0 degrees 3.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.4 degrees 1.4 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles

Velocity maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 48 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 1.19 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.62 inches

Total rainfall during the year 70.57 inches

Weather remarks: Thunderstorm and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-10-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

Rise in Cotton Mill Shares

BETTER FEELING IN BAZAR

Tata Steels Steady

BOMBAY, October 4.

The news received this morning from New Delhi regarding military expenditure had a favourable effect on the local Stock Exchange.

It is said that out of a total military expenditure of Rs. 45 crores the British Government will bear Rs. 12 crores. This sum will be distributed to the Provincial Governments, to meet the losses that might be incurred by the Provinces through the inauguration of Prohibition.

The total revenue at present in this Province was likely to be affected to the extent of Rs. 3-1/2 crores and it was generally feared that there would be additional taxation.

But to-day's news removed all fears regarding additional taxation and the Share Bazar displayed good undertone with active buying in cotton Mill shares. Bombay Dyeings and other Mill shares were firm. Tata Steel shares were steady.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,105 and steadily advanced to Rs. 1,145 and closed at Rs. 1,142. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 312 and advanced to Rs. 325 and closed at Rs. 323. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 383 and closed at Rs. 392. New Great Mill shares closed at Rs. 327 and Simlex shares advanced to Rs. 128 while Swadeshi Mills rose to 311 after opening at Rs. 321.

Associated Cement shares were fairly steady at Rs. 150-8. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,640 and improved to Rs. 1,657. Hydros were steady at Rs. 162-8. Tata Power shares opened at Rs 1,465 and after improving to Rs. 1,490 closed at Rs. 1,485.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,637 and after declining to Rs. 1,635 advanced to Rs. 1,668. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 352-8 and closed at Rs. 356. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 762 and closed at Rs. 773-12.

Later on there was considerable activity in Associated Cement shares which suddenly advanced to Rs. 156/- on active buying on reports that this scrip is to come on the forward list.

TEXTILE SHARES.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	395 0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs 25)	1,142 8
100 CENTURY	323 12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	350 0
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	236 4
100 Coorla (Rs 5)	117 [illegible]
250 Davio	75 [illegible]
250 Dawn (Rs 10)	460 0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-12-3
100 Finlay (Rs 3)	162
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	260 0
500 Kamala San (Rs 75)	1790 [illegible]
100 Indore	76 4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	155 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	392 8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	687 8
250 Madras United	11 [illegible]
1000 Morarji (nil)	1 275 0
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200 NEW GREAT (Nil)	327 8
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	48 8
100 Phoenix (10)	337 8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	70 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2330 0
30 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	128 2
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	341 4
100 Swan (nil)	131 4
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1490 0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	875 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	117 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 12
500 Imperial (Rs 30)	1547 8
25 [illegible] Cony (Rs 7-8)	381 4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142 8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	126 4
5 Union (Rs. 4)	5-10-0
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	156 [illegible]
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs 14)	995 [illegible]
15-100 Jupiter (Rs 15)	15 12
20 Mercantile	56 4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44 4
200 Oriental (125)	4740 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	8 2
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	150 [illegible]
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1657 8
10 Ajmer (Rs 4)	13 10
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	133 12
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	177 [illegible]
10 Broach	14 0
100 Karachi (Rs 4)	271 4
100 Poona (Rs 4)	212 [illegible]
100 Surat (Rs 5)	212 [illegible]
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	162 8
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1485 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	960 [illegible]
100 C Province	97 [illegible]
100 Dhond Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	95 12
100 Mandra Bhon	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	94 [illegible]
100 Sara Sirajguni	99-8 XD
500 Tapti Valley	763 12
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp. (As 11)	11 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Bombay Dyeing (1105) 1105 1127 1125 1137 1145 1142

Century (313/12) 312 316 315 321 318 325 323

Central India (358/12) 338 347 343 350

Kohinoor (388/12) 383 390 393 392

New Great (317/8) 318 328 326 327

Simplex (121/4) 121 128 126 128

Swadesh. (321/4) 321 335 345 338 341

Associated (148/12) 150 151 150/8

Andhra (1640) 1640 1657

Tata Hydro (160/85) 161/14 162/8

Tata Pow. (1462/8) 1465 1470 1475 1490 1485

Tram. Ord. (132/8) 132/12 133/12

T Steel Dfd. (1637/8) 1637 1635 1645 1640 1655 1662 1660

T Ste Ord. (351/8) 352/8 354 353/8 355/8 356

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (168/8) 168/8

Bellapur (172/8) 173 177 176 178

B. Steam (220) 217 211

B Burma (762/8) 762 760 768 772 773

2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3	3
Ib (Ind ar [illegible] and Steel (Re 1)	52	0
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs 2)	72	0
50 TA [illegible] (Rs. 36-3-6)	1660	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs 10)	350	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK (Rs 5)	362	8
BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs 6)	178	12
200 B'bay Sale Dep (Rs 40)	976	4
50 BOM STEAM	217	4
125 B BURMA (Rs 12-8	773	12
50 Do. Conty (Rs. 63-8)	251	14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	10
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	104	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	167	8
50 [illegible] Trust (Rs. 2)	55	0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	585	0
[illegible] Radio Ord (15)	510	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25 [illegible] CO Rs 2 15)	735	0
	97	8
15 Scind	28	12
25 Tata Oil Mill	36	4
PREF RENTS		
7 p c Andhra Valley	1580	0
8 p.c Bombay Steam	307	8
7 p.c Bombay Tram (T.F.)	76	8
5 p.c Central India (T F)	555	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem. Const. 1st	107	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	101	0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	159	6
7 1/2 p.c Tata Power	1575	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	168	8
7 p.c Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c Andhra Valley	109	4
4 p.c Bom Telephone	52	0
4 p.c Sholapur	83	12
5 p.c Tata Hydro	109	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta · Editor Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No B. 1065

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1937

Another Pact Behind Back Of Public

Indo-British Trade Talks

Will Zafrulla Act After Advisers Leave?

Sequel To Differences Over Cotton And Jute Questions

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, October 4.

Government of India's spokesmen in Central Assembly have been reticent about the trend of Indo-British trade talks but private advices from London indicate that the principles of reciprocal trade arrangements put forward by the panel of Indian unofficial advisers have not substantially been accepted by British interests.

That appears to be the reason why Indian advisers are leaving London before the conclusion of an agreement.

BEHIND BACK OF ADVISERS

Writing to a friend in Simla one Indian Adviser states that he believes that a week after they leave London Sir Mohmed Zafrullah, the official Delegate of the Government of India would be able to conclude the agreement.

WILL HE ENTER INTO A PACT?

This he explains is due to the fact that while they find the British interests are not meeting their points of view halfway, the official delegate will prefer to enter into whatever arrangements he can.

INDIA'S INTERESTS

Despite inspired denials, it appears that the difficulties in the way of settlement of questions, affecting cotton and jute interests, have not been resolved to the satisfaction of Indian Advisers and it remains to be seen how the Government of India's delegate secures safeguarding of Indian interests when he is expected to initial tentative agreement at the end of next week.

Reconstruction Of Secondary Education Suggested

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Congress Legislature Party Committee on Education was held yesterday, with Mr. C. J. Warkey, in the chair.

The Committee discussed various aspects of elementary and secondary education and came to the conclusion that the whole course of education in the two stages should be nationalised. For this purpose, the adoption of vernacular as the medium of instruction, introduction of Indian games singing of national songs at the commencement and closing schools, etc. were urged.

In the elementary stage, the course should consist of five years, the first three standards providing a uniform curriculum for boys and girls. In the matter of secondary education, the committee agreed with the plan of "bifurcation" suggested in the G. O.—United Press.

SIND PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY RESIGNS

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

The "United Press" understands that Sheikh Abdul Majid, ex-President of the All-India Khilafat Committee and at one time a staunch nationalist, who had joined the Ministerialist Party of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, and appointed as one of the four Parliamentary Secretaries, has tendered his resignation of the office.

He has also severed connection from the Ministerialist Party, owing to differences with the Chief Minister on the question of appointment of an Oriental Translator combined with the Director of Public Information.

It may be stated that there were three candidates for the post—two Muslims and one Hindu. But the appointment was conferred on the Hindu.—United Press.

Mrs. Kamalabai Jamhandi, Principal of H. H. Aga Khan's Anglo-Gujarati High School, Zanzibar, returned to India, by s.s. "Takliva"

Release All Politicals

Roy To Move Resolution At A. I. C. C. Meeting In Calcutta

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

Mr. M. N. Roy will move the following resolution in the meeting of the A. I. C. C. to be held in Calcutta on October 29th, 1937:

"The All-India Congress Committee demands immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners sentenced or detained without trial.

"All the primary Congress Committees are hereby directed to develop a mass movement in support of this demand.

"The All-India Congress Committee is of the opinion that, in support of this demand Congressmen in office should threaten to precipitate a crisis by resigning."—A. P.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT HYDERABAD

Two Nurses In Hospital Improving

HYDERABAD. (Dn.) Oct. 4.

Enquiries at the Osmania Hospital this morning indicate that the condition of the nurses Gresha (not Gresham) and Jones, who were taken to the hospital yesterday in an unconscious condition, has improved.—A. P.

Mr. Purshottam Kanji Karsondas performed the opening ceremony of the Khadi and Cottage Industries exhibition on Friday evening, at the Bhagini Samaj, in celebration of Gandhi-Jayanti.

Conference Of Speakers

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT'S MOVE

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that the President of the Central Assembly proposes to convene a conference of the Presidents and Speakers of the Council of State and Provincial Councils and Assemblies by the middle of December next in Delhi. Letters have been issued to the Presidents and Speakers, inviting their opinions about the suitability of dates of the conference.

It is understood Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, who has originally sponsored the suggestion for such a conference, has informed the President of the Central Assembly that he would co-operate and not summon the conference for which he has made a move.

The Speakers of Bengal, Orissa and the Punjab have informally agreed to participate. But since formal letters were issued recently, replies from Provincial centres have not been received yet.—United Press.

"CHEATING" CASE UNEARTHED

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

It is understood that Bihar and Punjab police have unearthed what is said to be a strange cheating case aided by the United Provinces C. I. D. This has resulted in the arrest of Hasan Jhar Khan, Chief Agent at Allahabad of a company known as the Indian National Policy Company, with headquarters at Calcutta. Apart from the Chief Agent the Punjab Police have arrested another agent of the Allahabad branch.

It appears, the United Provinces C.I.D. was seized of a case earlier, which apparently put the Bihar and Punjab police on their guard. It is alleged that the Company issued bonds of rupee one, which, according to the Company's scheme, would have enabled the purchaser to earn Rs. 1,024 by an elaborate process of "exchange system". It is alleged that the Chief Agent so manipulated the bonds of purchase and sale that he made profits out of the bargain to the extent of several thousands of rupees. It is understood that thousands of bondholders all over the Punjab, U. P. and Bihar are affected. These bonds have even penetrated the rural areas and even Government officers including Europeans and Anglo-Indians have taken up this tempting policy. It must be noted, however, that the dealings of the head office at Calcutta are regarded as perfectly correct and their bonafides in starting this scheme are not questioned. Prolonged investigation is foreshadowed and it appears that claims to the extent of Rs 20,000 are forthcoming from Bihar alone, while U. P. is not far behind. People have been found purchasing bonds of even Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 500 each.

Gandhi Jayanti At Dohad

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, (By Mail.)

A public meeting was held to celebrate Gandhi-Jayanti day under the auspices of Dohad Taluka Congress Committee. Mr. Ishwarlal Vaidya, the President of the Dohad Taluka Congress Committee, presided.

Mr. Laxmidas M. Shrikant, M.L.A., and Messrs. Sukhdeo Trivedi, Ishwarlal Vaidya, Mr. Harilal Shah, Mr. Laxmandeo Trivedi and others also spoke.

Dadabhoy Hopes Federation Will Materialize In Wake Of Provincial Autonomy

SIMLA, October 4.

Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State in the course of a speech proposing the toast of the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow at a lunch, given to-day said:—

Significant Events

The readiness with which your Excellency was good enough to accept my invitation was but one more proof of the high regard and esteem in which Your Excellency holds the members of the Indian Legislature for their co-operation and service in the constitutional progress of India. And what greater testimony to this is needed than the very recent evidences of you Excellency's desire for establishing direct personal relationship with members of the Legislature.

I refer, in particular to two significant events; your inviting the leading members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly to inform them of the decision of Government to despatch troops to China; and, lastly, your Excellency sending for and discussing important matters with leading members of the Congress. All these factors which augur so well for the future of India have been welcomed with a sense of genuine appreciation of all parties, and I have no doubt that the spirit of new tradition set up by Your Excellency's commendable example will spread far and wide making the administrations in this vast country pulsate with life and capable of responding to all legitimate needs and aspirations of the people.

Fears Banished

Need I remind this gathering of the part played by His Excellency in inducing the Congress parties in several provinces to banish their fears and doubts and accept offices under the Constitution.

The broadcast appeal of Lord Linlithgow together with his message on the very limited and definite scope of Governors' special responsibilities was pitched in such sincere and helpful tone that it kindled the hopes of those who were desirous of serving the millions of this country and converted the barren obstructionists of years into trusted Ministers of State over a greater part of India. For this great and wholesome transformation in India's political scene His Excellency deserves the thanks of all those who believe in peaceful and constitutional progress of this country.

Only one imbued with the spirit of the new constitution, as His Excellency is, could have achieved this miracle. And as His Excellency so rightly pointed out, "of their nature, politics are ever dynamic, and to imagine that their expression in terms of a written constitution can render them static would be utterly to disregard the lessons of history and the dictates of commonsense."

Message Of Hope

To make things doubly sure your Excellency, in that brilliant and inspiring address to the joint session of the Central Legislature, made it abundantly clear that the Ministers in the provinces will, as is due to them as political chiefs, receive the unstinted co-operation of the Services.

It was also highly appropriate and very thoughtful on your Excellency's part to have sent on behalf of the Central Legislature a message of goodwill and encouragement to the provincial Governments. I have no doubt that message will be appreciated and heartily responded. But it must be borne in mind that [illegible] vince has its own peculiar problems to face and solve, and we from the Centre can do nothing better than try to remove as far as possible whatever obstacles that might come in their way.

To take one recent instance, we know how unfortunate and misinformed was the agitation against the constitution of an abattoir at Lahore. But as the sentiments of the people had been stirred, and, my Lord, sentiment plays such a large part in human affairs, your Excellency's wise and timely decision to abandon the scheme itself has helped the provincial Government out of a difficult situation. Such Viceregal gesture always remain in people's memory, and this particular one surely redounds to the credit of your Excellency's regime.

Ring Of War Cry.

But, my Lord, the success what has attended your Excellency's efforts in establishing provincial autonomy and seeing it run on healthy and promising lines will not have been complete unless similar results crown your present efforts to set up Federation at an early date. No doubt the voices of dissidents appear often to assume the ring of a war cry, and there are not prophets in this land of superstitions, to warn us of a prenatal and to the grand scheme of Federation that is enshrined in the Constitution Act. But we have seen how the logic of events has influenced the erstwhile opponents of Reforms to cooperate with the very thing which they professed to denounce.

Similarly, it is the devout wish of all true lovers of India that in the sunshine of your Excellency's presence and under your wise guidance and sagacious counsel all doubts of both the Princes and their subjects will soon be resolved and all misapprehensions cleared so that India will be set on the path of Federation and the benefits of this form of Government will come to be appreciated by people all over India including the Indian States.

The silver lining in the cloud that sun rounds the Federal scheme is that there is not a single party which is opposed to the idea of Federation and it is your Excellency who has the opportunity of ushering it into being.

Indeed I am voicing the feelings of those present here and of the publice at large when I say that within a year or so Federation should become a reality and long before your Excellency lays down the reigns of office this vast continent of India with its varied population and varied interests and provincial hopes and aspirations may become united into a single strong whole and be enabled

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"THE BLACK"*

WADE GETS SOME INFORMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE BURLINGTON BANK---
9-1
VERY PECULIAR---THE-ER-THE BLACK OPENED ONLY ONE DEPOSIT BOX, OWNED BY A MAN NAMED HAMON--BUT HE STOLE NOTHING
MR. HAMON IS BUSY---HE CAN SEE NO ONE---
TELL HIM IT'S INSPECTOR WADE OF SCOTLAND YARD---HE'LL SEE ME---
YOUR DEPOSIT BOX WAS THE ONLY ONE THE BLACK OPENED MR. HAMON--
YES, YES, INSPECTOR---BUT I'M VERY BUSY--YOU'LL HAVE TO EXCUSE ME---BESIDES, IT ISN'T IMPORTANT--NOTHING WAS TAKEN---
YOU'RE NOT FOOLING ME, MR. HAMON---THERE'S A REASON WHY NOTHING WAS TAKEN---AND YOU DON'T WANT THE POLICE TO KNOW!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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